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Best in America



OR over 35 years the Elliott Nursery Company has been growing specialties, and has endeavored to grow such specialties very MUCH BETTER than they can be grown anywhere else in the world. In addition to our own specialties we offer the largest and best collection of trees, shrubs and plants to be found in the United States. It is the LARGEST COLLECTION, because it offers the products of the leading nurseries of the country. It is the BEST COLLECTION, because expert knowledge is used in propagating and growing our own specialties, as well as selecting the best material from the best American nurseries.

Our business is a unique one. As growers, we grow only specialties, and grow these better than they can be obtained elsewhere. When anything else is ordered, we buy it direct from the very best grower of that particular tree, shrub or plant, wherever he may be found. By combining the orders of a great many, we obtain very low prices, and give our customers the benefit of them, by charging only a moderate profit for our services.

At present we cannot offer imported stock, as a ruling of the Federal Horticultural Board prohibits the importation of trees, shrubs and plants. As a consequence, some material heretofore offered has been omitted from this catalogue, since it is not available in first-class quality.

All material listed in this catalogue is STRICTLY AMERICAN-GROWN. It is produced under the very best possible conditions, and will be entirely free from diseases and insect pests.

Furthermore, we have extensive grounds, where all novelties, rarities, and standard varieties are tested before we offer them to our customers. Because of the extreme care in handling stock, the thorough service rendered, and the reasonable prices quoted, we feel perfectly justified in soliciting your orders for the present season. We believe you will be so well pleased that your orders will be ours for all future seasons.

ELLIOTT NURSERY COMPANY

336 Fourth Avenue PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Please Read Before Ordering

ORDERS. All orders are accepted by the Elliott Nursery Company subject to the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF PAYMENT. Our terms of payment are invariably cash on delivery. This does not mean that we ship C. O. D., as we will not do so under any circumstances. We deliver the goods and mail bills at the same time, and expect payment within a few days. People unknown to us will please send cash or reference with their order.

PRICES AND PACKING. Prices in this catalogue are made subject to stock offered being unsold when ordered, and include all charges for packing trees, shrubs, plants, and bulbs.

Six plants of a kind will be furnished at the dozen rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate; 500 or more at the 1,000 rate. Less than 6 plants of one kind or variety will be sold only at the single rate.

All prices f. o. b. nursery.

FORWARDING. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed, but when without instructions we will use our best judgment and will forward by shortest and safest route. We recommend that all Herbaceous Plants be shipped by express.

RISK. All goods are at the customer's risk after they are delivered to the forwarding company and we receive their receipt for the shipment in good condition.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES WHILE IN TRANSIT must be made to the delivering Company. Have the delivery agent note the damaged condition on the freight bill and promptly present your claims to the transportation company. Send us copy of all papers so we can help secure prompt settlement.

PARCEL POST. Small shipments can be sent by Parcel Post. All such shipments will be sent insured, insurance and postage to be paid by the customer.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. Please give exact shipping directions, stating whether the stock is to be shipped by freight or express and by what route. Early orders for trees and bulbs can be shipped by freight.

INSPECTION AND FUMIGATION. Our stock is regularly inspected, and certificates will be sent with each shipment. Stock will be fumigated when requested or when the state laws require it.

IMPORT ORDERS are taken subject to failure of crops and to restrictions of quarantines promulgated by the Federal Horticultural Board.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED. From time to time it has been reported to us that people have represented themselves as our agents in various parts of the country. We employ no agents whatever, but do an exclusive retail business direct with our customers.

GUARANTEE. We guarantee all nursery stock furnished by us to be first class, true to name. We do not guarantee the stock to grow, neither do we guarantee the result in any way. No complaint will be entertained that is not made immediately upon receipt of stock. There are so many causes for failure, over which we have no control, that we can assume no responsibility after the stock is delivered in good order to the transportation company. Poor soil, changeable weather, ignorant or careless culture—all contribute to failure. A catalogue as comprehensive as this must of necessity offer some varieties of difficult culture; when these are ordered we presume the people ordering have the knowledge needed for that culture. Successful gardening requires knowledge, enthusiasm, and perseverance, and these we cannot supply.

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS on your order. Many times it is extremely difficult to read these two important parts of an order, and the shipment may go astray.



ELLIOTT NURSERY COMPANY

Magee Bldg., 336 Fourth Ave.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Some Notable Hardy Plants

Anchusa

Italica, Dropmore Variety.

One of the most important hardy plants of recent introduction, and a grand improvement on the original type of *A. Italica*, or Italian Alkanet, and a plant which, on account of its remarkable freedom of flowering and its beautiful blue color, is sure to become one of our most popular hardy perennials. It attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, and produces its pretty blue flowers, which are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, throughout the entire summer. \$2.25 per 12; \$14.00 per 100.

Arabis

Alpina, fl. pl. Forms a dense carpet, completely covered with double pure white flowers in early spring. Fine for rock-work and edging. \$2.50 per 12; \$15.00 per 100.

Aubrietia Deltoides Purpurea

An evergreen trailing plant with silvery foliage. Many lovely purplish flowers in spring and early summer. \$2.50 per 12; \$15.00 per 100.

Campanula rhomboides fl. pl.

(Diamond Bellflower)

Trailing plant of proven merit. Double light blue flowers in profusion. Excellent for the rock garden or edging the perennial border. \$2.50 per 12; \$15.00 per 100.

Climbing Hydrangea

We have at last succeeded in getting a stock of the rare *Schizophragma Hydrangeoides*, known as the Climbing Hydrangea. It is one of the rarest and most beautiful vines, having flowers similar to *Hydrangea Hortensis*. Fine strong, pot-grown plants \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per 12.



Anchusa Italica, Dropmore Variety.

Aquilegia

All of the single, long-spurred *Aquilegias*, or Columbines, are extremely beautiful, and a collection of them should be a feature in every garden. Foremost among these choice plants are our native *Aquilegias*. If these and other choice hardy plants were as well known as bedding plants, the day of geraniums, coleus, and other commonplace plants would soon be over. The flowers of these *Aquilegias* are most lovely and delicate, ranging from white to crimson, including shades of blue and yellow. The exquisite Rocky Mountain Columbine, *Aquilegia cærulea*, is one of the loveliest flowers in cultivation, and it and *Aquilegia canadensis*, which grows wild so plentifully in many localities, are both fine for naturalizing and will thrive if planted in the grass of meadows and allowed to take care of themselves. They are also fine for the formal garden. Assorted varieties, our selection.

	Per 12	100
Alpina superba. Blue and White	\$2.25	\$14.00
Cærulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). The most beautiful of all Columbines; one of the most charming hardy flowers in cultivation. H 1½, F 4-5	2.50	15.00
Cærulea lutea. New; large, light yellow flowers. H 1-2, F 4-5	2.25	14.00
†Californica. Large orange-yellow flowers.....	2.25	14.00
†Canadensis (native). Red and yellow. H 1, F 5..	2.25	14.00
†Chrysantha. Beautiful golden yellow flowers; blooms for two months. H 3-4, F 5-6	2.50	15.00
†Chrysantha alba. A white variety of the above..	2.25	14.00
†Glandulosa. Splendid dwarf variety, with lovely blue and white flowers	2.25	14.00
Olympica. Purplish flowers, white corolla.....	2.25	14.00
Skinneri. Scarlet, handsome and distinct	2.25	14.00
Long Spurred Hybrids. Beautiful; all shades	2.50	15.00
†Truncata. Scarlet and yellow; dwarf; very early..	2.50	15.00
†Vulgaris. Old-fashioned double Columbine.....	2.00	13.00

Clematis Paniculata

This handsome hardy climber is one of the choicest and most satisfactory climbing flowering plants we know. The plant is of strong, rapid growth, with small, dense, cheerful green foliage, giving it a grace and elegance possessed by no other hardy climber, and, even did it not flower at all, it would be one of the most desirable vines. The flowers appear in the greatest profusion during August and continue until late in the fall, are of white color and most deliciously fragrant. The plant succeeds in almost any position; not only is it well adapted to run up all kinds of supports, but it is just as useful for planting among rock-work, sloping banks, or, in fact, in any position where a graceful vine is desired.

	Each	Per 12	100
2-year-old	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$22.00
3-year-old, extra strong .....	.50	5.00	



Aquilegia in Foreground, Digitalis in Background.



Old-fashioned Chrysanthemums

These have come to be regarded as the typical flowers for autumn, although this popularity has come to them during the past ten to fifteen years. No other class of plants gives such a wide range of color—white, yellow, bronze, scarlet, crimson, and deep dull red, with many intermediate softer tones. In masses they are particularly effective, while scattered clumps enliven the whole garden. Early spring planting is desirable. When the plants have grown a few inches, pinch off the tips and repeat this in late July. This tends to give larger and better formed blooms.

Pompon Varieties

Perfectly hardy; require little, if any, protection during the winter, unless in exposed situations.

	Per 12	100
Baby. Golden yellow blooms, little more than 1/2 inch across. Late	\$2.00	\$13.00
Bob. Pale pink, center lighter; good cutting variety	2.00	13.00
Delphine Dodge. Rose-pink when the flowers first open, but changing to a lighter shade as the bloom matures. Late October	2.00	13.00
Diana. Pure white; quite large. Late	2.00	13.00
Eagle d'Or. Rich yellow	2.00	13.00
Fairy Queen. Clear pink; of medium size. Mid-season	2.00	13.00
Flora. Yellow, very free	2.00	13.00
Golden Climax. Extra fine for cutting; free bloomer. Mid-November	2.00	13.00
Golden West. Blooms quite small, but of excellent color. Early November	2.00	13.00
Hilda Canning. Button type. Reddish bronze	2.00	13.00
Inga. A magnificent scarlet; blooms average larger than the type	2.00	13.00
Jeannette. Yellow, flecked with red, one week earlier than Golden Pheasant	2.00	13.00
Lillian Doty. Shell-pink; resembles a small dahlia and is an extra-fine variety	2.00	13.00
Mrs. Stout. Beautiful light pink, fading to white.	2.00	13.00
Ophelia. A beautiful shell-pink	2.00	13.00
Queen of Whites. Medium-sized white flowers. Early October	2.00	13.00
Rosinante. Deep pink; flowers quite large	2.00	13.00
St. Croate. Creamy white or dark sulphur-yellow, shaded with pink	2.00	13.00
Western Beauty. Medium-sized flower; deep rose-pink. Strong grower with erect stems. Mid-November	2.00	13.00
White Doty. Globe shaped flower. Pure white, very free	2.00	13.00

Large-flowering Varieties

The blooms are 3 inches or more in diameter, shaped like an aster. Slight protection during the winter.

	Per 12	100
White. Blooms sometimes slightly tinged with cream	\$2.25	\$14.00
Blush. Tinged with rose and pink tones	2.25	14.00
Pink. Shaded from blush-pink to deeper tones ...	2.25	14.00
Yellow. Varying from lemon to orange-yellow...	2.25	14.00

Chrysanthemum Maximum

(Shasta Daisy Type)

	Per 12	100
Alaska. A decided improvement. Flowers are 3 to 4 inches in diameter, of pure white, very free and bloom nearly all summer	\$2.00	\$12.00
King Edward VII. Snowy white, cup-shaped flowers on strong stems	2.00	12.00
Princess Henry. Probably the largest blooms in this class; clear white	2.00	12.00
Shasta Daisy. Splendid for growing in masses and valuable for cutting	2.00	12.00



Shasta Daisies are Deservedly Popular.

Tall English Delphiniums

We are tempted to say that the improved English Delphiniums are the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation, but we are also tempted to say this of a score of other things, and, of course, it is impossible to say which is the most beautiful of hardy plants, for they have such an immense variety of beauty that the wonder grows that people continue to plant, by the million, bedding plants which have little or no beauty, are an annual expense, and cost quite as much as hardy plants whose first cost is their only cost and which increase in size, in beauty, and often in quantity, year after year. These Delphiniums may not be the most beautiful hardy plants, but they are among the most beautiful, and nothing can be more distinct and satisfactory. They are stately and picturesque, some varieties growing 8 feet high in rich soil; they have immense spikes of most beautiful flowers of every imaginable shade of blue, and their season is a long one.

Culture of Delphiniums

The culture of Delphiniums is exceedingly simple, and the results out of all proportion to the slight amount of care necessary. They thrive in almost any position, and may be planted at any time of the year, provided that in summer the plants are not too forward, and that they be well watered if the weather be dry. The soil may be a rich, friable loam, which suits them finely; but any soil, even hot and sandy, if well watered and manured, will give excellent results. Dig deeply—trenching is better—add plenty of well-rotted manure, and plant about 2½ feet apart. Placed in lines, as a background to a border, or in groups of, say, three plants at intervals, the effect of the Delphinium is exceedingly fine. They look well in beds, also, arranged at the same distance apart each way. They are grand grown in masses of large groups of separate colors, and may be associated with shrubs with great advantage, succeeding well in shrubberies because of their robustness. A succession of flowers may be expected from spring to early autumn, especially if the spikes which have done flowering early be cut down to the ground; fresh growth will then be produced which will give blossom. Copious watering in summer will be attended by increased size of spike and flower; in fact, in seasons of prolonged drought, water is absolutely a necessity on many soils if the varieties are to exhibit themselves in their true size and beauty of flower and spike. Top-dressing is greatly recommended on certain soils, instead of the bare surface of the ground being left exposed to the sun. Some of the neater dwarf alpine and other hardy plants may be utilized to plant between and around Delphiniums. As we have intimated, any garden soil suits the Delphiniums; it is, however, necessary to secure sorts such as are offered below in order to obtain an effect superior to that afforded by the old smaller-flowered varieties.

Special Offer Improved English Delphiniums

I want everyone who receives this list to try these improved English Delphiniums, and to that end offer them at extremely low prices. I guarantee that they will give unqualified satisfaction in every instance and will be a revelation of beauty to most people.

Fine Mixed English , grown from seed of famous	12	100
named sorts	\$2.50	\$15.00
Selected Varieties , selected from thousands of		
seedlings grown from choicest named sorts.....	3.50	23.00
Extra-selected Varieties	50c each..	5.00



Delphinium.

Standard Sorts

- Belladonna.** The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equaled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower. 25c each; \$2.50 per 12; \$15.00 per 100.
- Bellamosa.** A dark blue of the type of Belladonna with the color of the old Formosum variety, but not liable to mildew like the latter and of stronger growth. \$2.50 per 12; \$15.00 per 100.
- Chinense.** A very pretty variety, with fine, feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles. \$2.00 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.
- Chinense album.** A pure white form of the above. \$2.00 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.
- Bellamosa (Improved Formosum).** The old favorite dark blue with white center; 3 to 4 feet high. Very vigorous, free-flowering, and one of the best. \$2.00 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.



Dianthus Barbatu—Sweet William.

Dianthus Barbatu

(Sweet William)

That old-fashioned favorite, the Sweet William, has almost disappeared from our gardens; more's the pity, for its place has been taken by plants of far less beauty. The Sweet William is a fine old plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are very lasting and fine for cutting. The plants offered are grown from the finest strains to be obtained in England. We offer them in Pink, White, Crimson, Scarlet or Mixed Colors. Fine, large plants.

	Per 12	100
Newport Pink. One of the later introductions. Flowers are salmon-pink; free bloomer.....	\$2.25	\$14.00
Rosea. Rose-crimson blooms with red or crimson eye	2.00	13.00
Scarlet Beauty. Fine scarlet blooms	2.00	13.00
Single Varieties Mixed. Contains varied varieties and colors	2.00	13.00
Double Varieties Mixed	2.00	13.00
Latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl. Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William. Bright, fiery crimson flowers, through the entire summer. A bed of this variety will be one of the most striking sights in the garden	2.25	14.00

Hardy English Primrose

(Primula Vulgaris)

One of the loveliest sights in all England are the hardy primroses in bloom in orchard and meadows in early spring. In many cases the ground is carpeted with their lovely canary-yellow flowers which are delightfully fragrant. They are equally hardy here, and nothing can be more delightful, either for naturalizing in orchard, meadow, along a brook or planting in borders or along the edge of a shrubbery border. \$2.00 per 12; \$13.00 per 100.

Foxglove - Digitalis

In England the Foxglove grows wild, but, notwithstanding this, it is a great garden favorite, as it well deserves to be. For stately and picturesque beauty it is not to be surpassed and, planted in masses in the garden among shrubs or naturalized on the edge of woods, in the orchard or along brooks, it is extremely effective and satisfactory. Strictly speaking, it is a biennial, but, as it renews itself from self-sown seed, it may be treated as a perennial. Mr. Falconer has naturalized thousands of Foxgloves in Schenley Park, and nothing he has planted attracts more attention and admiration. Planted in the fall, Foxgloves will bloom well the following season. We offer a fine lot of strong plants, grown from the best strains obtainable in Europe.

	Per 12	100
Purpurea gloxiniaeflora. The white blooms are spotted with shades of white, rose and purple	\$2.25	\$14.00
Lutea. Perennial. A rather dwarf variety with yellow flowers	2.50	15.00
Maculata superba. A French introduction. Large flowers spotted with red, blue, purple, and similar shades	2.25	14.00
Purpurea. The old-fashioned purple Foxglove. The flower-spikes are from 4 to 7 feet tall, coming to perfection in July	2.00	12.00
Purpurea alba. White form of Purpurea	2.00	12.00



Foxglove—Digitalis.

Improved Gaillardias

We consider the Gaillardia one of the most beautiful and desirable hardy plants in cultivation, and believe our strain of these brilliant-flowered plants to be the finest extant. We offer these plants for less than they have ever been sold for, either in this country or Europe. Though such an ornamental addition to the herbaceous border, the perennial Gaillardia is content with extremely simple treatment. Dig the soil deeply and enrich with well-rotted manure. We recommend the Gaillardia for bedding purposes as well as for borders. Give a moderate amount of room and peg down, and a grand effect is to be obtained. Every one will have noticed how grandly Gaillardias have thriven through the recent drought; they seem hardly to need water, but we recommend watering liberally to insure the finest flowers. The Gaillardia which Kelway & Son have been so successful in improving and popularizing is, of course, simply invaluable as a cut-flower, on account of its being so lasting when gathered and so brilliant and beautiful. The gay blossoms are obtainable in perpetual profusion from June to November, and the greater the drought and scarcity of other flowers the more the utility of the perennial Gaillardia is demonstrated. No more brilliant and beautiful sight can be imagined than a large bed of Gaillardias, with their profusion of highly colored flowers of all shades. Some of the varieties of this improved strain measure fully 5 inches in diameter. Mr. Robinson, in the English Flower Garden recommends that they should be planted in bold groups, and remarks that no plants have finer effect in a bed by themselves, and we quite agree with him. Extra strong, fine plants, in a splendid assortment of colors, which will be sure to give complete satisfaction. **\$2.25 per 12; \$14.00 per 100.**

Hardy Garden Pinks

These pinks are very hardy, and bloom with wonderful freedom in May and June. The flowers are greatly varied in color and marking and are deliciously fragrant. They should be included in every garden. Care must be taken not to cover the foliage with manure or other mulching, in the fall, as it will cause them to rot.

	Per 12	100
Dianthus plumarius. A charming single Pink, with fringed petals. Flowers all of light colors, but greatly varied in markings. Mixed colors	\$2.00	\$12.00
Dianthus plumarius semperflorens. Similar to the above, but darker colors in a great variety of shades and markings; charming. Mixed colors	2.00	12.00
Her Majesty. A fine hardy white pink	2.50	15.00



Gaillardia.

Ornamental Grasses

Eulalias

The Eulalias are hardy grasses that are splendid for planting against a porch or for groups in the shrubbery. They grow four to five feet high, have beautiful, graceful foliage, green or variegated, and in the fall it is surmounted with numerous graceful feathery plumes, creamy white in color. These are desirable for cutting for winter decoration, as they are everlasting. The plants are absolutely hardy and of the easiest culture.

Sinensis (Eulalia Japonica). Panicles are formed late in the season, on stems 4 to 9 ft. tall. **\$2.00 per 12; \$13.00 per 100.**

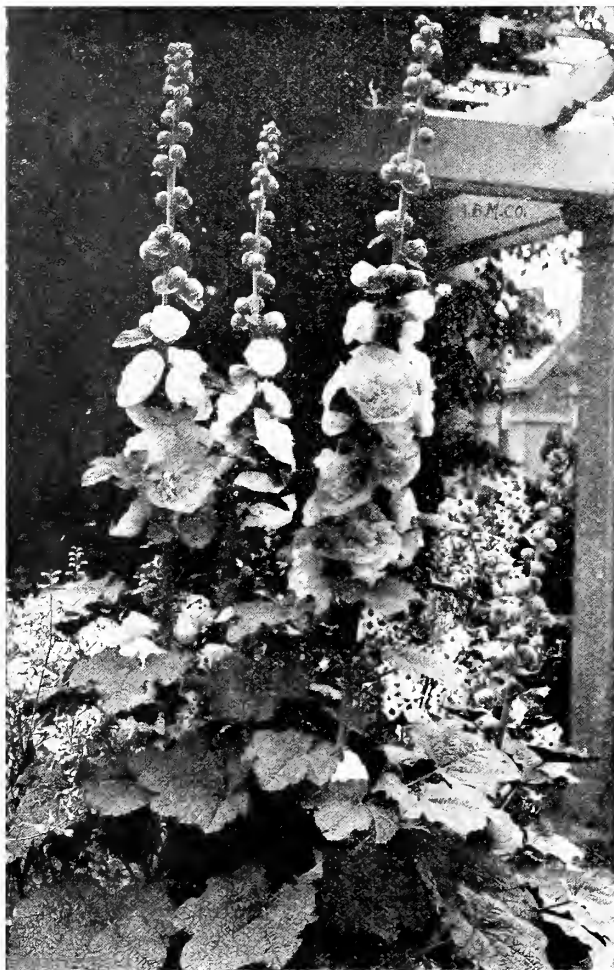
Sinensis gracillimus. Similar to the preceding, but with much more graceful leaves. **\$2.00 per 12; \$13.00 per 100.**

Sinensis variegatus (Eulalia Japonica variegata). Green leaves marked with white stripes. **\$2.00 per 12; \$13.00 per 100.**

Sinensis zebrina. **\$2.00 per 12.**



Eulalia.



Hollyhocks.

Liatris Pycnostachya

The popular name of this striking plant is Kansas Gay Feather. Nothing can be planted that will attract more attention on account of a very unusual appearance, but it is very beautiful as well as odd. It blooms in mid-summer and throws up long, narrow spikes of rich purple flowers which last a long time. A peculiarity of this plant is its great attraction for butterflies; when in bloom it is always surrounded with them. 20c each; \$2.00 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.

Oriental Poppies

I remember very well the first time I saw an Oriental Poppy. I was a boy then, and it excited me wonderfully, and I thought it the most remarkable flower in the world, and now, after fifty years have gone by and I have seen almost all the known flowers of the world, I am still of the opinion that it is mighty fine, striking and effective, and I have taken the trouble to gather and have grown a collection of several varieties. The foliage of Oriental Poppies dies away in the summer, and many think they are dead, but they will start into growth again in the fall. They are rather hard to establish, but once established, prove the most persistent perennial!

	Per 12	100
Bracteata. Red flowers of enormous size	\$2.50	\$15.00
Cerise Beauty. Extra large blooms; cerise pink, with crimson center and black blotch at base of petals	2.50	15.00
Mrs. Perry. Orange-apricot—distinct and unusual color	2.50	15.00
Queen Alexandra. Rose-salmon, extremely clear and brilliant	2.50	15.00
Siberblick. Salmon, with violet-blue blotches; white anthers and stamens	2.50	15.00
Oriental Hybrids. An assortment of the best varieties and colors	2.50	15.00

Hollyhocks

Have you ever noticed that painters choose single Hollyhocks as subjects for floral paintings oftener than any other flower. We suppose the reason for this is that artists have a keener appreciation of beauty than other people, and recognize that the common, and we fear sometimes despised, single Hollyhock, is one of the most stately, picturesque and beautiful plants in the world. Nothing can be more effective than a large group or mass of single Hollyhocks, and once planted they will literally take care of themselves, even if planted in the grass. We know of patches that have not been cultivated or disturbed in any way for twenty years. We are determined to have single Hollyhocks for our landscape gardening work, so we collected seed from old-fashioned (they will soon be new-fashioned) gardens and had thousands of plants grown for our customers. Some people think double Hollyhocks are more beautiful than single. They are mistaken, although the doubles are beautiful, but inclined to be top-heavy, often need staking and are liable to disease. Hollyhocks planted in the fall will bloom well the following summer.

Special Offer of Hollyhocks

	Per 12	100
Best Large-flowered, Single, all colors, mixed	\$2.00	\$13.00
Best Large-flowered, Double, mixed colors	2.50	15.00
Chater's Famous Strain. Best double grown. In separate colors	2.00	13.00
New Allegheny. Immense semi-double flowers, with fringed edges; very beautiful. Each, 15c	2.50	15.00

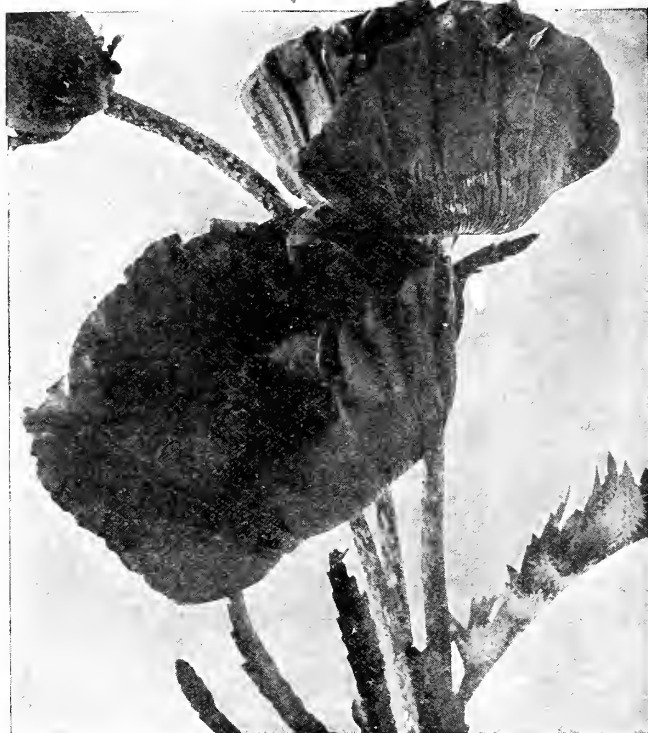
Our Hollyhocks are free from disease, and to insure this we are having them grown in Ohio in soil which is entirely free from the Hollyhock disease.

Lily-of-the-Valley

American pips. For outdoor planting only. \$1.00 per 25; \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000.
Large clumps. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

Lychnis

Splendens, Double Red (Ragged Robin). Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage, and in June it sends up tall spikes of handsome double, deep red flowers of exquisite fragrance, and remains in perfection six weeks. 20c each; \$2.00 per 12; \$13.00 per 100.

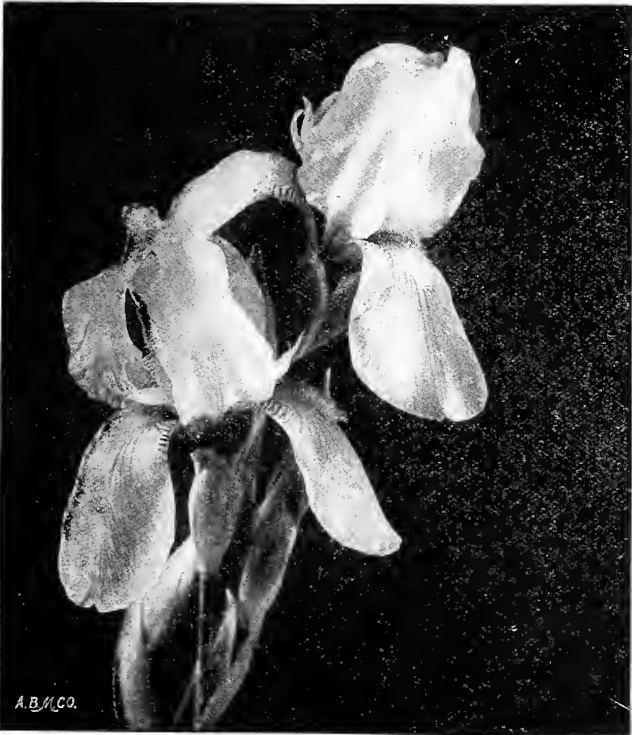


Oriental Poppies.

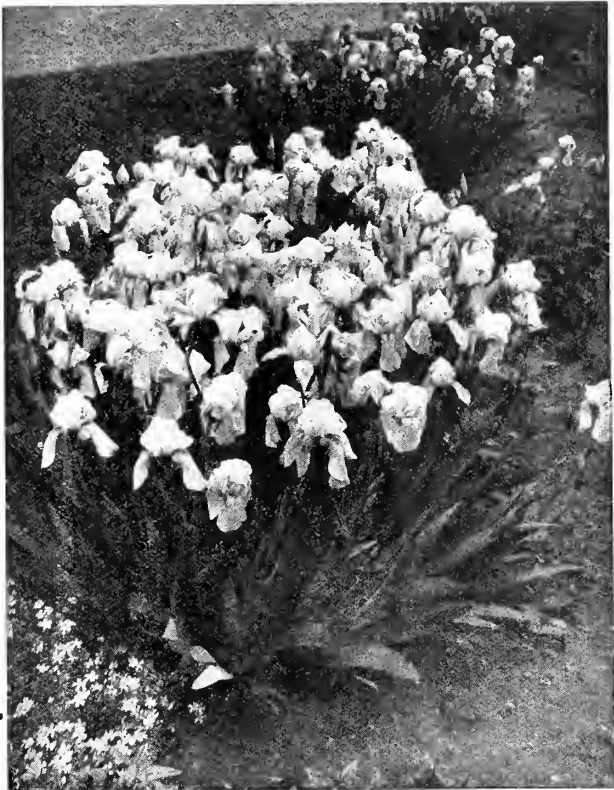
German Iris

Probably the Japaneso Iris rank first in beauty, but they cannot approach in popularity the German Iris. A great number of new varieties have been introduced in the last decade and many of them are far superior to the older sorts in beauty and size of flowers. Some of these recent introductions, however, are extremely delicate, and refuse to bloom except when conditions are "just so." These have been carefully eliminated from our list. The German Irises in our collection may be raised with success by anyone. Give them a good sunny situation and plant the tubers so that they are only about half buried. In the descriptions which follow, the upright petals are referred to as "Standards," while those which droop are known as "Falls."

	Per 12	100
Aurea. Both standards and falls are rich chrome-yellow. The blooms are large and perfect in form.	50c each..	\$5.00
Canary Bird. The general effect of the bloom is pale yellow; both standards and falls are about the same color	1.50	10.00
Caprice. Rosy red standards; falls of a deeper red. A large handsome bloom. 2 feet	2.00	12.00
Don Carlos. Blue standards; falls velvety reddish purple	1.50	10.00
Florentina. Sometimes known as Silver King. Fragrant, creamy white blooms, slightly flushed with lavender, produced early in the season. 2 feet.	2.00	12.00
Florentina purpurea. Blue standards and velvety purple falls, together with a bright yellow beard, make this bloom very attractive	2.00	12.00
Gracchus. Crimson falls veined with white, standards yellow. An extra-fine early sort. 18 inches	2.50	15.00
Halfdan. Both standards and falls are creamy white; the blooms are quite large	2.00	12.00
Her Majesty. Standards and falls rose-pink. A variety of great distinction and beauty. 22 inches 35c each	3.50	
Ingeborg. Pure white blooms of great size. The petals of this variety are 2 inches wide. An extremely beautiful variety	1.50	10.00



Iris Florentina.



Clump of German Iris, Pallida Dalmatica.

	Per 12	100
Jeanne d'Arc. A splendid pure white sort.....	50c each..	\$5.00
Lohengrin. Standards and falls are soft Cattleysa-rose; extremely large blooms.....	35c each..	3.50
Loreley. Falls are deep blue, bordered with crimson; standards are light yellow....	35c each..	3.50
Mme. Chereau. White, delicately frilled with a border of clear blue. A most beautiful variety. 32 inches	1.50	10.00
Mrs. Horace Darwin. General effect white, although the upper parts of the falls are veined with gold and violet; golden beard. 24 inches..	2.25	14.00
Mrs. Alan Gray. Both standards and falls are a delicate pale rose-mauve.....	2.50	15.00
Niebelungen. Standards fawn-yellow; falls violet-purple. Extremely large blooms... 35c each..	3.50	
Pallida Dalmatica. Lavender standards and clear deep lavender falls. Most effective when planted in masses; an excellent variety for cut-flowers. 35c each..	3.50	
Princess Victoria Louise. Sulphury yellow standards; falls plum color, bordered with cream. 35c each.	3.50	
Queen of May. Soft rose-lilac, almost pink. 32 inches.	2.50	15.00
Rhein Nixe. White standards, falls violet-blue, with white border. Large blooms on tall stems.....	50c each..	5.00
Walhalla. Both standards and falls are blue and purple. Strong grower and free-bloomer.....	2.00	13.00
Unnamed Mixed Varieties. A great number of different sorts of various colors and styles. Excellent for large plantings and landscape work	1.50	10.00

Japanese Iris

Although Japanese Irises have been grown in this country for forty to fifty years, they have never attained the popularity of the German type. One reason for this is that they have been a little more expensive, and certainly an additional reason is that their beauty has never been adequately shown nor fully appreciated. Without doubt, the Japanese Irises are the most gorgeous of all the perennials.

The Irises of this class have no standards; the petals are borne at right angles to the stalk and droop most attractively at the tips of the petals. They will grow in any ordinary garden soil, but amply repay efforts to suit their dispositions. Extra-good soil, and daily watering for a month before and during the blooming season, will produce truly remarkable blooms. Some of them have been known to attain a diameter of 12 inches. Be sure to make your Iris bed in as sunny a spot as possible.

Our original importation of Japanese Irises has been added to each year, as new sorts have originated. We think that our present collection contains the finest and most beautiful varieties in the world. As most of the original Japanese names are impossible to remember and even more impossible to pronounce, we have renamed many of the varieties in our list.

	Per 12	100
Alice Kiernan (Undine; Ondine). A single white variety with light blue shadings. Unusually large and graceful 60c each	\$6.00	
Coerulea . (7). Double. Lavender-blue, delicate coloring; large and distinct 35c each..	3.50	
Frate . A silvery white double variety, veined and shaded with lilac, and with a pure lilac center. 35c each	3.50	20.00
Gigantea . (53). Bluish purple, lightly striped white; vigorous grower and free bloomer .. 35c each	3.50	
H. Von Siebold . Center pure white with violet red border 35c each..	3.50	20.00
Hermione . (103). Single. White, maroon center, petals penciled with blue 25c each..	2.50	15.00
Katherine . (2). Double white, striped and suffused with magenta, yellow base 35c each..	3.50	20.00
Mahogany . Dark red, shaded with maroon, quite double 60c each..	6.00	
Mont Blanc . (1). Double. Pure white; large and fine. One of the finest of the white varieties. 35c each	3.50	20.00



Japanese Iris.



Siberian Iris.

	Per 12	100
Mrs. Higginson . Single bright reddish maroon, center white..... 50c each..	\$5.00	
Prince Camille de Rohan . Light purple shaded with violet; center deep purple. Quite double 40c each..	4.00	28.00
Pyramid . Double. Violet-purple veined, white in center of each petal 25c each	2.50	15.00
Red Riding Hood . Amaranth, with white veins and white shadings. 35c each..	3.50	20.00
T. S. Ware . Reddish violet with white pencilings; center is white and slightly tinted with crimson 35c each..	3.50	20.00
Venus . A pure white single variety of great beauty..... 35c each..	3.50	25.00
Victor . White, veined with purple. The center is violet-purple. Quite double. 35c each	3.50	20.00
Wm. F. Dreer . (52). Double. White, penciled with lavender..... 35c each..	3.50	20.00
W. J. Matheson (3). Double. Reddish plum, base of petals yellow; large and fine	3.50	20.00
All Colors, Mixed	2.00	13.00

Siberian Iris

Narrow, grassy foliage and tall, flat stems make the Irises of this class the most delicate and ornamental of the whole family. They are especially desirable for borders, or for marking lines, etc., their slender graceful foliage and delicately poised blossoms holding a distinctive beauty that is peculiar to them. They are very persistent and will thrive even in blue-grass sod. Coming into bloom just at the close of the bearded Iris season, they flower quite freely and are extensively used for naturalizing and water-side plantings.

	Per 12	100
Alba . White shading to yellow at the base of the petals	\$2.00	\$12.00
Distinction . Blue standards; white falls veined with blue.....	2.25	14.00
Orientalis . Sometimes known as <i>Iris sanguinea</i> . Very brilliant blue flowers; the buds are enclosed in a crimson spathe and are decidedly ornamental...	2.00	13.00
Orientalis, Blue King . Handsome, clear blue flowers with attractive markings at the base	2.00	13.00
Orientalis, Snow Queen . Large ivory-white flowers produced in great abundance.	2.50	15.00
Orientalis superba . Large violet-blue flowers; foliage extends almost to the height of the flowers	2.00	13.00



A Border of Avalanche Peonies.

Peonies

Few flowers have become more popular in recent years than the Peonies. Even the common old-fashioned sorts possess unusual beauty and make excellent flowers for cutting because of their large blooms and vivid colors. The varieties which have been introduced in the past thirty years are much superior to those previously known. Some of them will attain a diameter of 8 inches or more, while in beauty of form and exquisite coloring they easily surpass any other perennial. Peonies possess another advantage which is important; they require no special care or attention—**anyone can grow them successfully.** We have long appreciated their possibilities, and our present collection

includes a large number of varieties which we have succeeded in gathering together only after years of effort.

Well-developed root clusters, if planted in August or September, will bloom the following season. We do not offer large undivided clumps as we find that they do not justify their cost. It must be remembered that Peonies seldom bloom satisfactorily the first season after planting; many of the finest double sorts will produce single flowers at this time. The second season after planting it is difficult to tell medium-sized plants from the large undivided clumps sometimes sold; for that reason ordinary size plants produce typical blooms just as soon as huge and expensive root clusters, yet cost much less.

	Each	Per 12
Avalanche. Large flowers of perfect shape; milk-white, with a creamy center having a few carmine stripes; late and very free-flowering; splendid habit. A variety of great distinction and beauty	\$1.00	\$10.00
Anemonæflora rubra. Medium-sized blooms of brilliant red, with dark crimson carpels. Semidouble. Midseason .....	.60	6.00
Baroness Schroeder. Flesh white fading to milk-white; fragrant; large size	2.00	
Couronne d'Or. Pure white blooms with a circle of yellow stamens about the center tuft of petals, which are tipped with carmine. They are quite large and flat, with petals of uniform width throughout. This is one of the best white varieties and an excellent sort for cutting .....	.75	7.00
Duchesse de Nemours. A beautiful, fragrant, cup-shaped flower, white and sulphur-white. Blooms very freely .....	.60	6.00

	Each	Per 12
Duke of Wellington. Quite large, sulphury white blooms, of medium fragrance. Makes a strong, vigorous growth and blooms freely	\$0.50	\$5.00
Delachei. Large violet-crimson blooms perfectly cup-shaped. Unusually good sort. Late mid-season .....	.60	6.00
Edulis Alba. White, center cream-white flecked crimson .....	.40	4.00
Edulis Superba. This variety is largely grown to supply the demand for Decoration Day flowers; the blooms are bright, deep pink, with lighter shadings. The plant makes a strong, upright growth, and produces blooms very freely. One of the best low-priced sorts .....	.75	7.50
Felix Crousse. Extra-large blooms; quite fragrant. One of the most brilliant red varieties. Strong, vigorous plants	1.25	12.00
Festiva. Creamy white blooms, with crimson flecks in the center. Flowers are nearly as large as Festiva Maxima, but the plant is of dwarf habit. ....	.50	5.00



Duchesse de Nemours.

PEONIES—Continued

	Each	Per 12
Festiva Maxima. This is probably the best of the low-priced varieties. It produces extremely large white flowers, flecked with crimson in the center. The plant makes a tall, strong growth, and produces its blooms early in the season. Some of the most recently introduced varieties, which sell for \$50 or more, are in no way superior to this sort.....	\$0.75	\$ 7.00
Floral Treasure. Soft rose, ligules buff, with tufts of rose petals in center; carried on long stems; distinct and fine; fragrant.....	.60	6.00
Francis Ortegat. Large, handsome flowers of deep crimson, shaded with amaranth; brilliant yellow anthers.....	.75	7.50
Gloire de Charles Gombault. A pleasing combination of light rose and creamy white. The blooms are borne in midseason. Quite long, strong stems make it a good sort for cutting.....	1.50	15.00
Gubretae. Single blooms, with large carmine petals, which contrast strongly with the bright yellow stamens.....	.50	5.00
Grandiflora rosea. Blooms are rather flat, but quite large, with delicate fragrance. The color is an extremely light rose, almost white. Late....	.60	6.00
John C. Slack. Broad pink guard petals. Petaloids which vary; dainty and charming.....	1.50	
Livingstone. Pale lilac-rose, turning to silver at the tips of the petals. Very large, compact flowers....	.75	7.50
La Tulipe. Large lilac-white blooms, with crimson stripings on the outer petals. Fragrant. Late midseason.....	.75	8.00
Lady Bramwell. Pale lilac-rose, the center petals creamy white at the tips, and sometimes flecked with crimson. Grows vigorously and blooms freely. Early midseason.....	.60	6.00
Louis Van Houtte. Large flower of lively violet-red; very brilliant; a very beautiful variety.....	.30	3.00
Magnifica. Light pink blooms, quite fragrant. Dwarf habit. Late.....	.60	6.00
Marguerite Gerard. Lovely light pink; one of the most exquisitely beautiful Peonies in cultivation.....	1.50	
Marie Lemoine. This is a very popular commercial variety. It produces large, compact flowers, with crimson centers, occasionally tipped with carmine; fragrant. Plants are of medium height and produce the blooms on extra strong stems. Very late.....	.75	7.50

	Each	Per 12
Mme. Calot. Light pink, rose-type, with center slightly darker. Medium fragrance. Strong grower.....	\$0.75	\$7.50
Mme. Coste. A good early sort; light pink guard petals and crimson center.....	.60	6.00
Mme. Crousse. White, tinted pink, center carmine; bordered very lovely.....	1.25	
Mme. de Verneville. Very full, large blooms, pure white center, tinted with pink when first opening, later fading to pure white, although it is frequently flecked with carmine. Slightly fragrant. A variety which should be in every garden.....	.60	6.00
Mons. Jules Elie. An extra-fine early sort of medium fragrance. The blooms are pale lilac-rose, shading to rich amber at the base. The plants make a strong growth, and are generally of medium size. One of the most popular varieties....	2.00	
Officinalis. A single white sort of great beauty....	.50	5.00
Officinalis mutabilis, alba. The blooms are light pink on opening, gradually changing to white.....	.75	7.50
Petite Renee. Very large, semi-double type. The light magenta blooms are borne freely on plants of medium height. Midseason.....	1.50	
Prolifera tricolor. Medium size flowers, with loosely set petals. The guards are flesh-white, with collar of sulphury-yellow; a pale rose crown encloses white petals and red carpels. Fragrant. Late.....	.75	7.50
Prince d'Arenberg. Medium-sized, full double, dark red flowers. Midseason.....	.60	6.00
Peace Offering. An attractive, semi-double variety, with light guard petals; light buff center....	1.50	
Queen Victoria. Large, globular bloom, with milk-white guards and cream-white center. Midseason.....	.50	5.00
Rosea elegans. A splendid pale lilac-rose bloom, with a delicate cream-white collar.....	.50	5.00
Rosea plena superba. Full double blooms; soft pink, or rose.....	.75	7.50
Rubra superba. Deep crimson blossoms, large and compact. The best very late crimson variety....	1.25	
Tricolor grandiflora. A popular garden variety. Center is pink, shaded with salmon.....	.60	6.00
Mixed Varieties. Double and single, all colors....	.35	3.50



Mme. de Verneville.



Phlox, Mrs. Jenkins.

Hardy Perennial Phloxes

The beauty and usefulness of these grand border plants give them a deservedly first place among hardy plants. For cutting, their large trusses go a long way in floral decoration. In color they range from pure white to the richest crimson and purple, and from soft rose and salmon to bright coral-red, all having a delicate fragrance. **Perennial Phloxes** succeed in almost any soil enriched with manure, but are

much benefited by a mulching of decomposed manure in spring, and in hot weather an occasional soaking of water. If the first spikes of bloom are removed as soon as over, and the plants given a good soaking of water, they will produce a second supply of flowers, thus continuing the display until late in autumn. These later blooms are often finer than the first.

Field-grown plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per 12; \$15.00 per 100, except where noted.

Albion. Pure white, with a faint red eye.

A. G. McKimmon. Early flowering; lilac; large trusses.

Athis. Salmon; a splendid tall variety.

Baron von Dedem. Intense scarlet or red; individual flowers and trusses are very large. One of the best varieties.

Duguesclin. Deep rose; lilac shading on edge.

Eclairer. Purple-carmine blooms with a white center.

Elizabeth Campbell. A splendid variety for mass planting. Flowers are light salmon-pink with dark red eye. The best variety introduced in years, both in color of bloom and habit of plant. 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

F. B. Waldeck. Splendid pure white.

Frau Antoine Buchner. Pure white, or slightly suffused with pink.

Kossuth. Deep rose, maroon center.

Frau Buchner. One of the prettiest delicate shades of mauve with crimson eye.

Independence. Vigorous dwarf white.

Mrs. Jenkins. One of the earliest pure white varieties.

Miss Lingard. Early flowering; pure white blooms with a faint lilac eye. Splendid for mass planting, as it will bloom in June and again in September if the old flowers are cut. Not infested with red spider.

N. Smith. Dark crimson.

Obergartner Wittig. Light rose, center lighter, with carmine eye.

Pearl. Pure white; a late blooming sort.

Prof. Schliemann. Lilac-rose with carmine eye.

Rhineland. Salmon-pink; both flower and truss are immense in size, and the color is intensified by a brilliant carmine eye.

Rynstroom. Rose-pink; flowers and trusses extremely large; possibly the finest Phlox of this color.

Riverton Jewel. Rose, with brilliant carmine or red eye.

R. P. Struthers. Rose-carmine or salmon with crimson eye.

Rosenberg. Bright reddish violet with blood-red eye; individual flowers as large as a silver dollar.

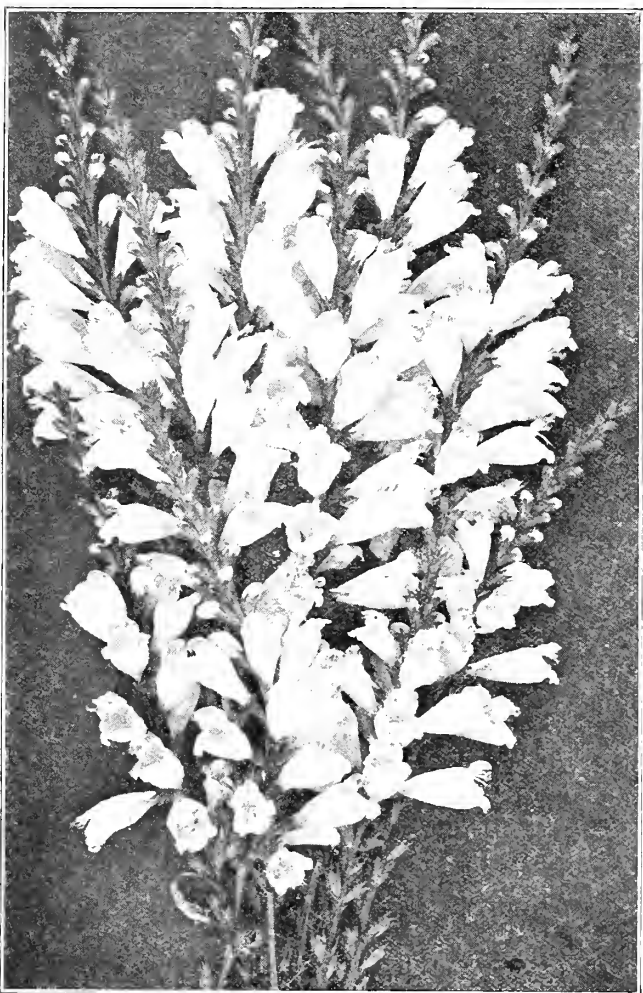
Sir Ed. Landseer. Carmine with crimson eye.

Thor. Salmon pink, eye darker.

W. C. Egan. Extra-fine variety; delicate lilac with solferino eye; 7 to 8 inches across.

Widar. Reddish purple with large white center.

Mixed Varieties. Contains many of the preceding named varieties, but of course they are sent out unlabeled. 20c each; \$2.00 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.



Physostegia Virginiana.

Physostegia Virginiana Alba

An American plant, and by no means a new one; yet it is a flower so unique in its make-up that it stands apart from all others and alone. For massing, planting in association with other appropriate varieties in the border, for planting with shrubbery or for cut-bloom, it is unrivaled. In value it is not equaled by the popular Golden Glow; and it possesses a constitution just as rugged. Its large, graceful spikes of white flowers are produced in greatest profusion from about the middle of June, and if kept cut (so as not to produce seed) it continues to flower in a perfect mass of bloom until frost. The flowers themselves are intensely interesting and attractive, resembling large heather. The stems are long, square, thick, rigid and strong, holding the flowers in a dignified and stately manner when upon the plant and when cut. The plants form large, dense clumps, 3 or 4 feet high, and require no petting, succeeding on all kinds of soil and in all situations.

20c each; \$2.00 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.

Physostegia Virginiana

False Dragonhead. An American plant forming large clumps, which in July and August are covered with light pink flowers. \$2.00 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.

Pentstemon Barbatus Torreyi (Beard Tongue)

An excellent variety of this American plant that is used chiefly for garden borders. The flowers, which are scarlet or crimson and orange, are produced freely in July and August. \$2.00 per 12; \$13.00 per 100.

Polyanthus, or Cowslip

This charming spring-blooming plant belongs to the Primrose family, the hardy varieties of which are so very popular in England, but are rarely seen in this country, owing partly to an impression that they cannot be grown in this climate. This is a mistake, as they do very well here. For the front of the borders and shrubbery, for spring bedding, and for naturalizing in moist and partly shaded places nothing can be finer. The coloring in the flowers is especially rich and fine. At this writing we have a long border of these plants in bloom in our garden, and nothing gives us greater pleasure. They are so charming in habit, rich and varied in coloring, and so early to bloom, coming with the spring-flowering bulbs, that nothing can be more acceptable. We use them freely for decorating the dining-table and library windows, taking plants up from the border and putting them in fern-dishes and pots, where they go on blooming as if they had never been disturbed. Their hardiness has been pretty well settled by the severe winter of 1911 and 1912. The minimum temperature at our country place was 24 degrees below zero. Not a single Polyanthus was injured, and they were planted in wet soil at that.

Large-flowered White. An improved variety with very large flowers; very fine. 20c each; \$1.50 per 12; \$10.00 per 100.

Large flowered, mixed, \$1.50 per 12; \$10.00 per 100.



Polyanthus, or Cowslip.

PYRETHRUMS

The Pyrethrums are so simply and easily cultivated that they may be recommended to all who possess a garden, whether small or large. They are perfectly hardy and absolutely invaluable for cut-flowers through the summer and autumn months. The flowers are bright and elegantly borne on long stems; most convenient for vase decoration. In form the double varieties are somewhat aster- or chrysanthemum-like, and as their chief beauty is in the months of May and June, they may well be designated Spring Chrysanthemums, possessing the advantage over the chrysanthemums of being able to withstand the severest winter without protection. The single-flowered varieties are veritable colored marguerites and possess a range of color and hardness that marguerites might envy in vain. Nothing can surpass the Pyrethrum for profusion of flowers in the season; flowers succeed flowers without stint, and the blossoms are not injured by storm or sun. Their position should be in the border or in beds. The plants may, with advantage, be cut down after June, which will keep up a greater succession of bloom through the autumn. Pyrethrums grow freely in any ordinary garden soil; a good rich loam suits them, perhaps, best, and in order to secure size, brilliancy and number of flowers, plenty of ordinary well-rotted manure may be added to well-trenched, well-drained soil, and plenty of water may be given when they are in bud in the dry summer weather. A mulching may be applied in dry localities with advantage. The older varieties have been greatly improved upon during the past ten or fifteen years, which is the period during which Kelway & Son have made them a specialty, and the refined shape and brilliant or soft shades of the newer sorts have caused the Pyrethrum to become deservedly popular. We offer a splendid lot of plants of the choicest single varieties grown from Kelway's famous strains. **All Colors, Mixed, \$2.50 per 12; \$15.00 per 100.**



Pyrethrums.

Rudbeckia

Purpurea (Echinacea purpurea). **Giant Purple Coneflower.** Flowers are reddish purple, with a cone-shaped center of delicate brown. 3 to 4 feet. July and August. **\$2.25 per 12; \$14.00 per 100.**

Hardy Salvia

Azurea. A Rocky Mountain species; grows 3 to 4 feet high, producing during August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion. **\$2.50 per 12; \$15.00 per 100.**

Scabiosa

Japonica. An introduction from Japan, with lavender or blue flower, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, 2 to 3 feet. June to September. **\$2.25 per 12; \$14.00 per 100.**

Sedum

Spectabile (Showy Stonecrop). Glaucous foliage; flat clusters, about 4 inches across, of rose or light purple flowers; 1 to 3 feet. September and October. **\$2.25 per 12; \$14.00 per 100.**



Salvia Azurea.



Sedum Spectabile.

Stenanthium Robustum (Mountain Feather Fleece)

This remarkably hardy perennial is, without doubt, one of our best new introductions, and may be classed with the showiest of all herbaceous plants. As the buds begin to unfold, they are quite upright, and of a light green tinge, gradually becoming whiter until they burst forth into a veritable snow-bank of drooping, fleecy bloom of the purest white, the panicles often 2 to 3 feet long. After several weeks, the flowers, as they ripen, turn to shades of pink and purple. It is a vigorous perennial, attaining a height of from 5 to 8 feet, and is absolutely hardy throughout the United States and Canada.

The Mountain Feather Fleece is of easy cultivation, but takes some time to become established, and, if given plenty of food, makes a wonderful show equaled by few plants of any description. It prefers a moist and partially shaded position. The wonderful effect of a large mass of *Stenanthiums* when in full bloom may be imagined—description can but inadequately convey the beauty of the delicate, feathered, drooping flowers. Strong plants, 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

Thalictrum Aquilegifolium

This is undoubtedly one of the most desirable hardy plants in cultivation. Its fine habit, beautiful foliage and masses of lovely flowers, varying from white to purple through all intermediate shades, makes it one of the most handsome things that can be planted. A graceful plant of much charm and distinction. 2 to 3 feet high; blooms in May and June. \$2.25 per 12; \$14.00 per 100.



Thalictrum Aquilegifolium—Meadow Rue.

Stokesia—Stokes Aster.

Tufted Pansies, or Bedding Violas

The Tufted Pansies are hybrids of Pansies and *Viola cornuta*, and are quite distinct from Pansies in habit and coloring, and we think far more beautiful. The flowers are smaller, but unique in coloring, and the plants spread from the roots like a violet, making them true perennials. They are perfectly hardy, enduring the extremely cold weather of 1898-99 in an open border without protection. They are immensely popular in England and Scotland, where they are generally used for bedding and table decorations, and nothing can be more charming for either purpose. We have always admired these flowers in England, but were not certain that they would thrive in this climate, but after testing them a year in our garden we are convinced that they will do as well here as they do abroad. We have had a splendid lot of plants grown from the best collections in Scotland. They can be planted in the summer, fall or spring.

Admiration. Dark. \$1.75 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.

Blue Perfection. Blue. \$1.75 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.

Grandiflora Lutea. Yellow. \$1.75 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.

Papilis. Light blue and white. \$1.75 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.

White Perfection. White. \$1.75 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.

**Stokesia Cyanea**

(The Cornflower, or Stokes Aster)

A most charming and beautiful native hardy plant. The plant grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely, from early in July until late in October, its handsome lavender-blue centaurea-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open sunny position, and not only is it desirable as a single plant in the hardy border, but it can also be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size. 25c each; \$2.25 per 12; \$14.00 per 100.

Alba. Pure white variety of above. 20c each; \$2.00 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.



Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana in foreground.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana

(Pfitzer Juniper)

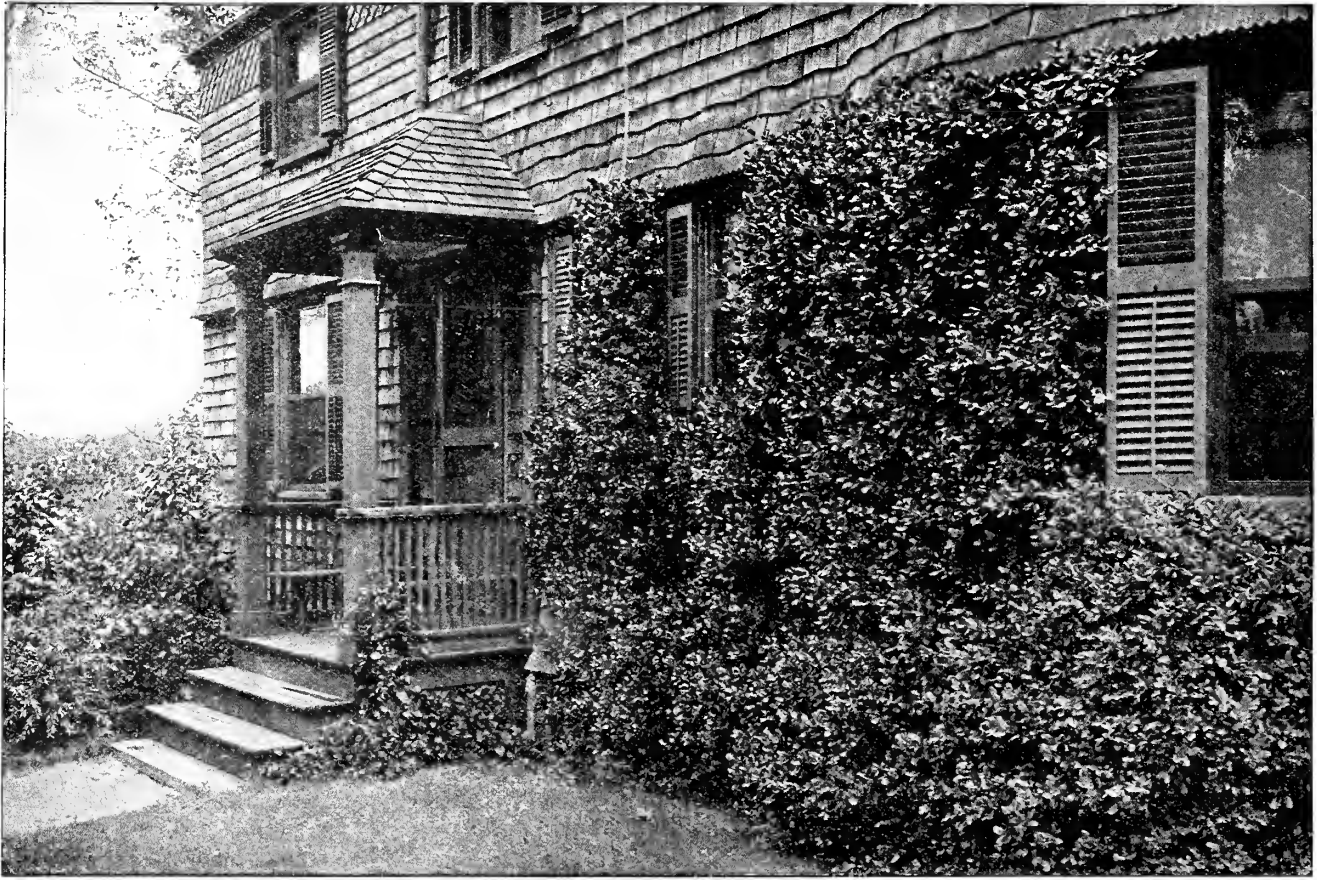
This is unquestionably one of the finest evergreens in cultivation. It is particularly adapted for foundation plantings against the house, and for this purpose is better than almost any other evergreen. Planted by itself on the lawn it develops into a splendid specimen. It is an evergreen of the broad, bushy type with sweeping gray green branchlets, and its form and color make it unusually valuable for planting with other types of evergreens because of the contrast. More effects and better effects can be secured by using this Juniper than can be got from the use of any other similar hardy plant.

In addition to the artistic effects which the use of this plant makes possible, it has one advantage which makes it stand out from all the other evergreens; namely, it will thrive in city conditions

where other evergreens cannot be grown. It is not appreciably affected by smoke, soot or dust. We know of plantings in Pittsburgh which have been in place fifteen years or more without injury to the plants, while other types of evergreens planted at the same time and in the same situations have had to be replaced from three to four times.

Heretofore, good plants of *Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana* have been too scarce and too high priced to make it available for general use. Appreciating its great merit, we began, years ago, to propagate it extensively and have at last succeeded in building up adequate stocks which enable us, for the first time, to offer it at a price which will permit its being used in the quantities its unusual advantages recommend.

Fine bushy plants, 18-24 inches, \$4.00 each; \$40.00 per 12. 2-2½ feet, \$6.00 each; \$65.00 per 12.

*Euonymus radicans vegetus.*

The Best Evergreen Vine for America—

Euonymus radicans vegetus

(Evergreen Bittersweet)

"Is the Ivy the best vine in the world? Doubtless every Englishman will cry 'Yes!' because the European or English Ivy (*Hedera Helix*) is the oldest evergreen vine in cultivation and has made the deepest impression in literature, art, and history. But if your standard is merit, not associations, there is another vine which seems to me inherently better, viz., the Climbing *Euonymus*, or, as I now propose to call it, the 'Evergreen Bittersweet.' True, the form of its leaf is not unique like that of ivy, but it has one overwhelming advantage in its gorgeous red berries, which are resplendent all winter against a noble background of evergreen foliage. And in many other ways it has greater value than ivy, even in regions where the ivy is hardy.

"The accompanying picture gives but a faint hint of the fivefold glories of the Evergreen Bittersweet. In the first place, it is evergreen, and therefore has an obvious advantage over deciduous vines in being beautiful 365 days of the year, instead of two weeks or seven months.

"Secondly, it is very accommodating as to soils, climate, exposures; is easy to grow; and will trail over the ground or climb to the noble height of 30 feet.

"Thirdly, it has immense advantage over ivy, in being much hardier, growing 20 feet high in New England where ivy can be grown only as a ground-cover.

"Fourthly, its superb red fruits, which closely resemble those of our common wild bittersweet, seem divinely appointed to redeem our American winters from their bleak, ugly and cheerless moods.

"And, fifthly, it promises to develop a strong American character, becoming universal and dear to the American heart. If I had a million dollars to spare I should like to plant an Evergreen Bittersweet against every stone, brick and concrete wall in America. The effect would be electrical for it would add 100 per cent to the beauty of America and it would only be anticipating by a hundred years what will surely happen, for it is hardly possible that the world holds any plant with greater power to transform a house into a home. As in England every home and every church is enriched, dignified and ennobled by ivy, so every American home will come to be connected so closely with the Evergreen Bittersweet that it will be impossible to think of one without the other."—WILHELM MILLER, in the Garden Magazine, November, 1912.

We have known for several years of the great merit of the vine, *Euonymus radicans vegetus*, so enthusiastically described by Professor Miller, and have been steadily getting up a large stock of it, and now have several thousand plants. It is a sport from *Euonymus radicans*, but absolutely distinct from that vine.

Planted in rows and kept sheared, this vine makes a splendid evergreen hedge. It is also a splendid ground-cover plant for either sun or shade.

Perfectly hardy, but when planted in the fall should be protected with a mulching or 3 inches of stable manure, being careful not to cover the evergreen foliage. Very slow-growing at first, but when well established grows with great vigor.

Strong pot-plants, 40c each; \$4.00 per 12; \$30.00 per 100.

Small plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18.00 per 100.



Regel's Privet Hedge, Slightly Trimmed.

The Best Hedges

Amoor River Privet

A more slender grower than the common Privet. Hardier than the California while the foliage is finer and of a lighter green, and retains better color during the winter. It makes a more satisfactory hedge than the California, and should be more extensively planted. We offer the true variety. The Privet generally sold in the South for Amoor River is *Ligustrum chinense*, and is not hardy in the north. 2-3 feet, \$4.00 per 12; \$25 per 100.

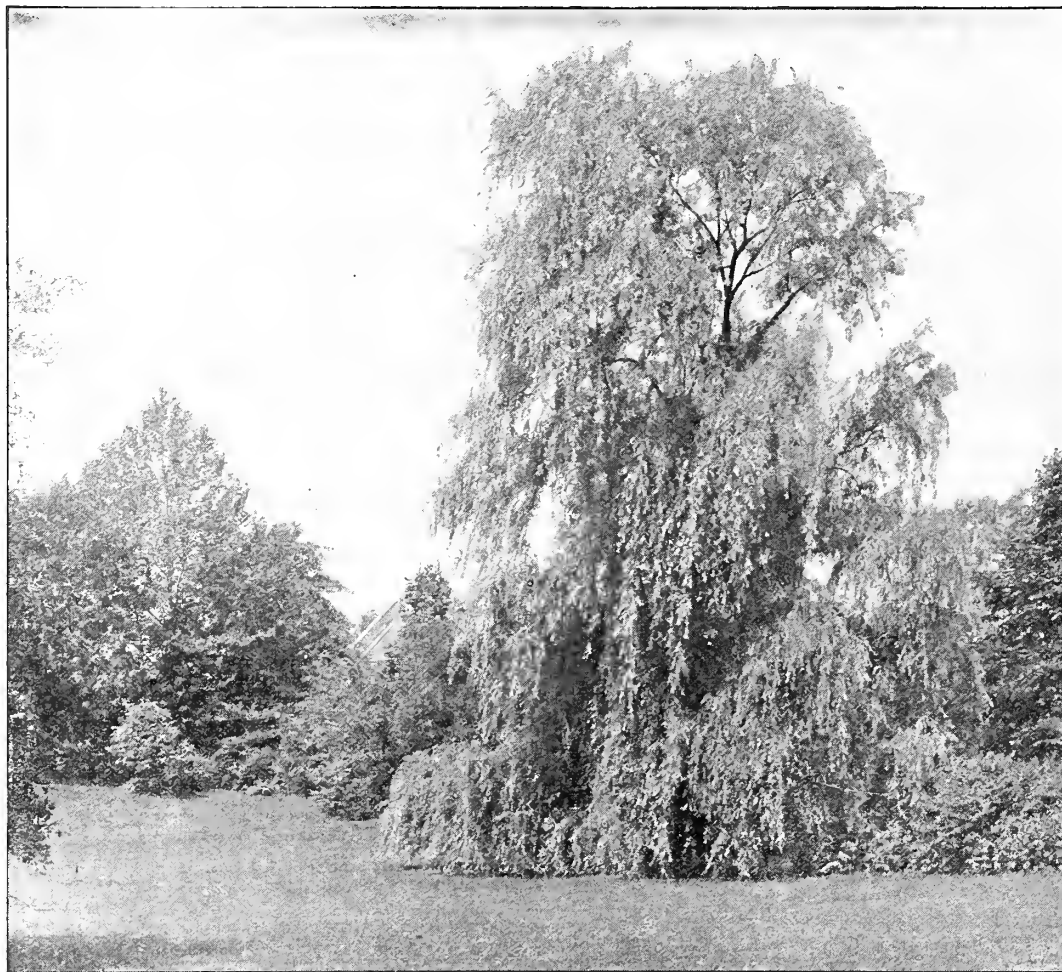
Regel's Privet

Regel's Privet, *Ligustrum regelianum*, is not only the best Privet, but is also one of the very best shrubs for many purposes that we know of. Is perfectly hardy, of most beautiful, pendulous habit and splendid foliage. It is of vigorous growth and will thrive in either sun or shade. In good soil it will attain a height of 8 to 10 feet, and spread almost as great. It is fine as a specimen or for planting in masses in shrubbery, but its greatest value is for hedging. As a hedge-plant it is unsurpassed. It can be kept closely trimmed or trimmed but little, when it will preserve its natural drooping character which is most graceful and beautiful. A partially trimmed hedge of this Privet on the grounds of Mr. Clarence Byrnes, Sewickly, Pa., we think one of the handsomest hedges we have ever seen. On account of its spreading habit this Privet makes a hedge solid to the ground whether it is sheared hard or not. We can not understand why people continue to plant California Privet, which is inferior in every respect and not reliably hardy. Regel's Privet is somewhat higher priced, but on

account of its spreading habit it requires only half the quantity that it does of the California Privet to plant a hedge. For a hedge, plant Regel's Privet 18 inches apart in a single row. \$4.50 per 12; \$35.00 per 100.

Japanese Barberry

We are frequently asked to recommend the best shrub for hedge planting, and, after many years' experience, we are decidedly of the opinion that the **Japanese Barberry**, *Berberis thunbergii*, is the best hedge plant in existence, and either as an ornamental, defensive, trimmed or untrimmed hedge, it is unsurpassed. As an ornamental hedge it is beautiful throughout the year, its abundant crop of bright red berries making it even more attractive in the winter than in the summer. Its compact growth and thorny branches make a defensive hedge that will turn cattle after five years' growth. As an untrimmed hedge, it requires no attention except an occasional cutting of a few straggling branches. The natural growth is so dense and even that it forms a perfect hedge without shearing, but if a formal hedge is desired, by shearing, it can be made as even as a stone wall. The Barberry is absolutely hardy, of the easiest culture, and will grow in any soil or situation. It will stand considerable shade and can be grown under trees if not planted too close to the trunks. It is of slow, compact growth, but will eventually attain a height of 5 or 6 feet. It is one of the very best of shrubs for general planting. For a hedge, plant a single row, 18 inches apart in the row. We have a very large stock of fine plants. 18-24 inch plants, \$4.50 per 12; \$35.00 per 100.



Salix salamoni. From a Photograph Taken Ten Years After Planting.

Salix Salamoni

(Salamon Weeping Willow)

This is a variety of the Weeping Willow, but not nearly so pendulous as the common form, and we believe it to be the fastest-growing tree in the world, not excepting the eucalyptus, so much planted in California. We cut down one of these Willows in our nursery when it was seven years old, and it measured 13 inches

through the trunk. It makes a very good-looking tree, as will be seen by the illustration above, and has the good qualities of leafing out very early in the spring, and of holding its foliage until late in the fall. This tree starts into growth quite early and should be planted as early as possible in the spring.

One-year-old trees, 75c each; \$8.00 per 12; \$45.00 per 100. Two-year-old trees, \$1.25 each; \$13.00 per 12; \$85.00 per 100. Trees older than this are really too large to handle.



Lilacs.

New Lilacs on Their Own Roots

Of late years there has been a multitude of new varieties of Lilacs grown, and some of them have very great beauty; but unfortunately, almost all the stock offered, both in this country and Europe, has been budded on privet and is practically worthless, for Lilacs grown on this are certain to die in a few years.

Nurserymen bud Lilacs on privet because they can produce a large stock quickly and inexpensive-

ly; but one Lilac on its own roots is worth a score of budded plants.

Ten years ago we bought all the available stock of choice named Lilacs on their own roots in Europe, and since then we have been both growing and buying until we have a very large and fine stock, and the only stock of named Lilacs grown on their own roots in America. Starting into growth early in spring, Lilacs do best when planted in fall.

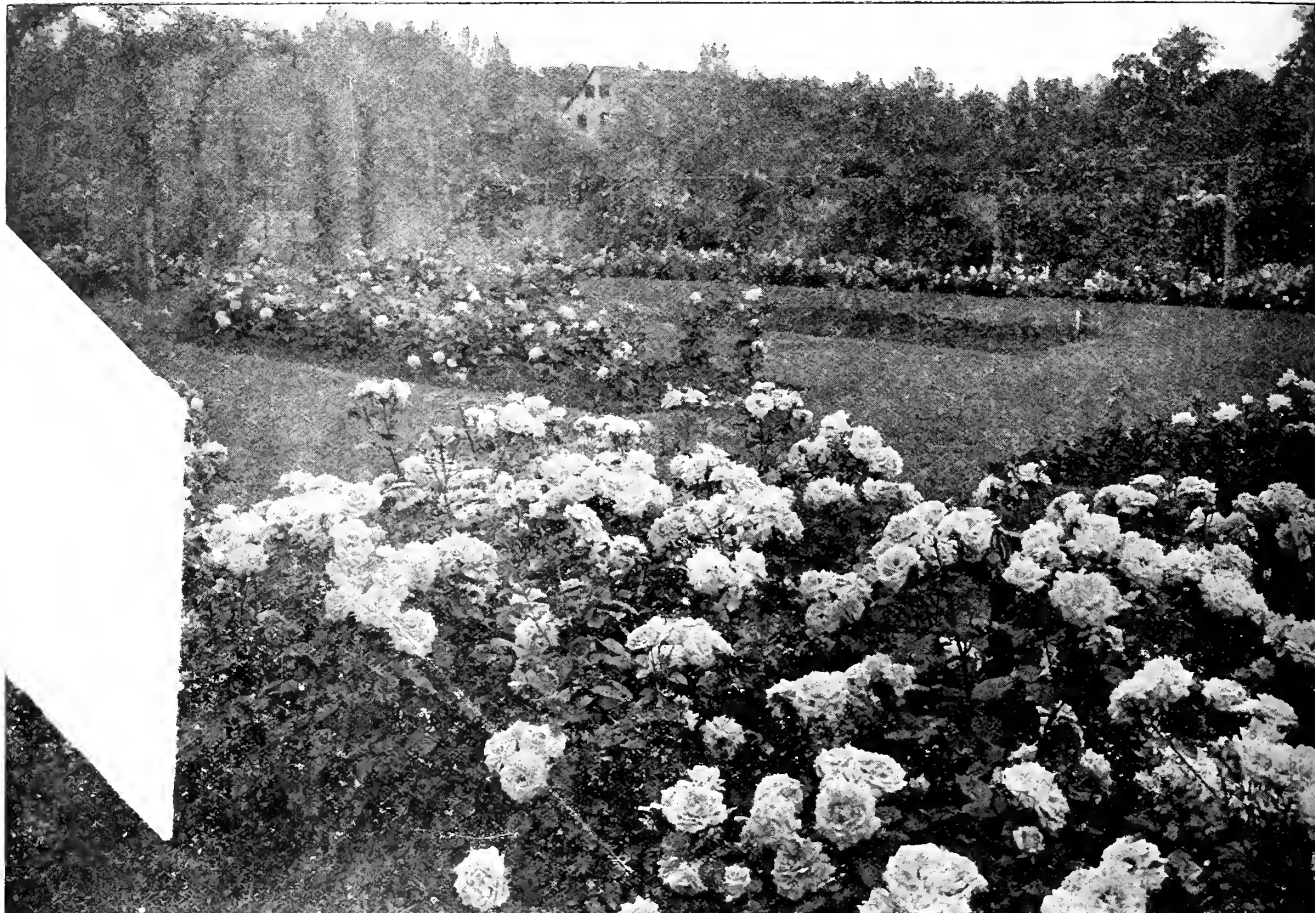
SPECIAL NOTICE

Because of a tremendous and entirely unanticipated demand for **Named Lilacs Grown on Their Own Roots** last autumn, we were forced to draw on stocks which we had not expected to send out until this spring. As a consequence we do not have enough plants of any one variety to list in a catalog as widely distributed as this one is. While the varieties and the plants are as fine as ever there are only a few plants of each variety.

While these fine plants last we will fill orders for **Named Lilacs Grown on Their Own Roots** provided the selection of varieties is left entirely to us. Each plant will be tagged with its name and all orders will be filled strictly in rotation as received. When our limited stock has been disposed of there will be no more plants of fine **Named Lilacs Grown on Their Own Roots** available at any price this season.

Price, \$1.75 each.

Collection, 1 each of 6 varieties, our selection, \$9.00.



Roses

There are probably 2,000 varieties of Roses in the United States. Each year sees a number of new introductions added to the large list, so naturally it is a great task to select representative blooms from such a great assortment.

We have not tried to include in our list every beautiful Rose grown in this country, as many of the varieties differ so slightly that only an expert can distinguish between them. The varieties here given are quite distinct, and have established reputations as the best of their kind. You will find here also some new sorts which are very attractive. Because of our careful selection you can order any variety and be confident that it will be worthy of your garden.

Prices, except where noted, for strong 2-year field-grown plants, potted up last fall, \$1 each, \$10 per 12.

Teas and Hybrid Teas

Betty. Noted for its long blooming period, which lasts from June until frost. Color is a rosy copper, flushed with golden yellow. Blooms are unusually large, and are quite full in form. Remarkably fragrant.

Columbia. One of the largest Roses among the recent introductions, flowers occasionally measuring 6 inches across. The color is a splendid pink, which becomes more intense as the blooms grow older. The flowers are borne on long stems that are usually thornless 10 inches below the flower.

Dean Hole. Large, pointed, silver-carmine blooms, shaded with crimson, delicately fragrant. The bush produces great quantities of blooms.

Gruss an Teplitz The crimson-scarlet blooms are produced in great profusion from early June until the time of killing frosts. An excellent variety for mass plantings and for Rose hedges.

Hadley. Deep velvety crimson, which retains its color. Both buds and flowers are beautifully formed.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Practically a double-colored bloom, because of the bright cherry-red on the outside of the petals and the shiny, silvery white on the inside. Unusually large and well-formed.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. An old sort which possesses so many perfections that it is still one of the most popular varieties. The creamy white blooms are quite large and full, and are produced in great numbers until late autumn.

Killarney. The long, pointed buds are an exquisite pink, and are borne in great numbers. This is a favorite for cut-flowers and is still one of the most popular varieties, although it has been known for more than twenty years. Delicious perfume.

Los Angeles. One of the prettiest of the recent introductions. Its color is a splendid flame-pink, toned with coral, and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. Exceptionally fragrant. The plant makes a vigorous growth and the beauty of the blooms is maintained from the bud until the last petals fall. \$1.50 each.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Broad petals of bright satiny rose, slightly darker at the center and carmine-pink at the edges. Bushes are quite vigorous and produce great numbers of blooms.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Buds coral-red, opening to medium-sized blooms of coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rose-scarlet, which still later change to shrimp-red. Winner of the Gold Cup offered by the London Daily Mail for the best new Rose at the International Exhibition in London.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Long, shapely buds of Indian-yellow, occasionally flushed with salmon-rose. Flowers freely all through the season.

Mrs. Charles Russell. Large, globular, shapely blooms of rosy carmine, with scarlet center. The bush makes a strong growth and produces a multitude of specimen blooms.

Ophelia. Light salmon-pink blooms which shade to yellow at the bases of the petals. Considered the best Rose of its color, as the blooms are large in size and very attractively formed. Blooms freely throughout the season and far into the autumn.

Radiance. The strong plants produce hosts of handsome flowers, which range in color from light silvery flesh to salmon-pink, suffused with pink and yellowish coppery red.

Sunburst. Large golden yellow flowers, with orange-yellow centers, borne on strong, upright stems; excellent for cutting.

Willowmere. The buds are a combination of carmine-coral and red, but open to a rich shrimp-pink, shaded with yellow in the center and toning to carmine-pink at the edges of the petals.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Prices for strong 2-year field-grown plants, \$1 each; \$10 per 12. Collection, 1 each of 6 named varieties, \$5.00.

Anne de Diesbach. Large, pale rose blooms of superb shape, each set in a cup of lovely foliage. Delightfully fragrant.

Captain Christy. The plump buds have backward curling petals, which show perfectly the contrast of light and dark pink. When open the blooms are darker toward the center. The plant is rather dwarf but is exceedingly vigorous and produces a great number of blooms annually.

Captain Hayward. Bright crimson-carmine blooms of perfect form; exceedingly fragrant.

Clio. The large globular flowers are borne on long stems, making this a valuable variety for cutting. The color is satiny flesh, with pink center.

Frau Karl Druschki. One of the most popular white Roses. The blooms are quite large, sometimes exceeding 5 inches in diameter. The growth of the plant is unusually strong; it bears great quantities of blooms in June and occasionally will bloom in the autumn.

General Jacqueminot. An old variety with large, full blossoms, brilliant scarlet-crimson, with deeper veinings near the petal bases. Often called the "Jack Rose" and considered one of the best of its color and class. No rose-collection is complete without it.

George Arends. The plant makes a strong growth, and bears an abundance of well-formed pink flowers.

Magna Charta. Noted for its fragrance and abundance of blooms. The color of the flowers is a rosy pinkish carmine.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Light, satiny pink blooms of splendid form. A variety which is not found in many collections.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink blooms, extremely large and exceedingly fragrant. Most attractive when in bud, as the petals are quite long. The plant makes a strong growth.

Ulrich Brunner. The light red flowers are borne in profusion, on long stems. The color of this flower is quite distinct from other red varieties in this list.

Paul Neyron. Dark rose; of enormous size; perhaps the largest of all.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black. Many experts consider this to be the best dark Rose in existence.



Paul Neyron Rose.

Climbing Roses

American Pillar. Produces a great abundance of rosy pink flowers. In blooming season the leaves are almost concealed. The foliage is leathery and practically insect proof. This may be grown as a climber or may be pruned down to bush form. 60c each; \$6.00 per 12.

Aviateur Bleriot (The New Yellow Rambler). We have discarded the old Yellow Rambler in favor of this new variety, in which we have a strong-growing plant with beautiful glossy, insect- and disease-proof foliage, and bearing large clusters of medium-sized full double flowers of a saffron-yellow, deepening to an almost golden yellow at the center. 90c each; \$9.00 per 12.

Climbing American Beauty. A cross between American Beauty and an unnamed seedling. Color and fragrance are similar to the popular parent flower. Plant makes a strong growth and is extremely hardy. Most of the blooms are produced in May and June, but there is a light crop of flowers throughout the growing season. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Crimson Rambler. Unsurpassed in this class because of its beautiful deep crimson blooms and its absolute hardiness. A good sort for hedges and trellises. 60c each; \$6.00 per 12.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the most attractive Climbing Roses. Its beautiful shell-pink blooms literally cover the plant, being borne in huge clusters which frequently contain 30 to 40 individual flowers. Absolutely hardy. 60c each; \$6.00 per 12; \$40.00 per 100.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Notable for its buds, which are a delightful flesh-color. The full blown flowers will average 4 inches in diameter, and are borne on long, sturdy stems, which make it a good variety for cutting. The plant is remarkably hardy. 60c each; \$6.00 per 12.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). The flowers are a clear bright crimson in color; the foliage is always green and grows with never a trace of mildew, which frequently disfigures Crimson Rambler. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

Gardenia. Large golden yellow flowers which change, as they age, to creamy white. Bears a great number of blooms and is extremely hardy. 60c each; \$6.00 per 12.

Hiawatha. Deep crimson blooms, shading to snowy white at the base of the petals. The light, glossy green foliage forms a pretty background for the flowers. Single. 50c each; 5.00 per 12.



Dorothy Perkins Rose.

CLIMBING ROSES—Continued

Lady Gay. Makes a very rapid growth and produces great quantities of blooms. When first open, the flowers are cherry-pink, but they gradually tone to soft white in a few days. Extremely hardy. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

Newport Fairy. A strong, sturdy grower, with healthy, bright green foliage. Produces an abundance of lovely single flowers of deep pink color, shaded lighter in center. Charming. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Paul's Scarlet. The best of the newer scarlet climbers and a real improvement on the older sorts. \$1.00 each.

Silver Moon. Long, well-shaped buds, quite creamy yellow and slightly Tea-scented when they first appear. When the blooms open they are truly immense, often attaining a diameter of 5 inches. They are semi-double in form, with pure waxy white petals to which the center of bright yellow stamens forms a brilliant contrast. The foliage seems to be immune to disease. 90c each; \$9.00 per 12.

Tausendschon. Beside being almost free from thorns, this variety is remarkable for the different colors which appear in the blooms. The opening flowers are pink but change to rosy carmine as they expand. Occasionally almost white flowers will be found upon the bush. 60c each; \$6.00 per 12.

White Dorothy Perkins. Similar to well-known Dorothy Perkins, except in color. Just as free-flowering and productive. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

WICHURAIANA

Plant is literally covered in blooming season with beautiful single, white flowers, which are followed by an abundant crop of bright red berries. Plant is quite free from attacks of insects and diseases. 60c each; \$6.00 per 12.

Rubra. A red form of *R. Wichuraiana* which is very beautiful. Not at all particular about soil or sunshine; grows practically anywhere. 60c each; \$6.00 per 12.

ROSA WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS

Universal Favorite. A free grower, producing long, branching shoots, with bright, shiny foliage in abundance, and soft, light pink double flowers two inches in diameter; strongly perfumed. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Miscellaneous Varieties

Blanc Double de Coubert. One of the best *Rugosa* types. The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Semi-double; pure white in color; attractively fragrant. 90c each; \$9.00 per 12.

Conrad Meyer. When fully opened the blooms are clear silvery rose; they possess a fragrance which is deliciously penetrating. 90c each; \$9.00 per 12.

Harrison's Yellow. Bright golden yellow, semi-double flowers completely cover the sturdy plant in spring. A splendid variety. 90c each; \$9.00 per 12.

Marechal Niel Rose. Extra strong. In 6-inch pots. \$1.00 each.

Persian Yellow. An Austrian Briar Rose, which is very popular because of its splendid golden yellow color. Although the flowers are only medium in size they are extremely full. 90c each; \$9.00 per 12.

ROSA rugosa. Forms an upright shrub, with spreading branches densely covered with spines and prickles. The leaves are wrinkled, dark lustrous green above, lighter beneath. The blooms are purple or white, and ordinarily 3 inches or more across. They are followed by bright red fruits which cling to the bush a long time. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

rugosa alba. Originally imported from Japan. Pure white flowers with five petals, highly scented, followed later by pretty berries. 90c each; \$9.00 per 12.



Wichuraiana Roses.

ROSA carolina. The well-known American Wild Rose which produces quantities of pink blooms in July. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

lucida. A dwarf form of *R. carolina*. The attractive bright pink flowers are followed by brilliantly colored berries. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

multiflora. A beautiful white Japanese Rose which is frequently used as a climber. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

rubiginosa. The single bright pink flowers are borne in small clusters. The foliage is blue-green, tinged with purplish-red. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

setigera. Prairie Rose. Valuable climbing sort, which attains a height of 6 feet. The single, deep rose flowers are borne in great abundance. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

spinossissima. Scotch Rose. Flowers are borne singly but are closely arranged along the stems. Ordinarily white, they are occasionally a light pink or yellow. The blooms are followed by black fruit. This Rose is considered the best hardy substitute for the matchless Cherokee Rose of the South. Pot-plants, \$1.00 each.

Moss Roses

These Roses are hardy and vigorous, thriving in almost any soil. Prune only the very old canes, as flowers are produced only on canes which are more than two years old.

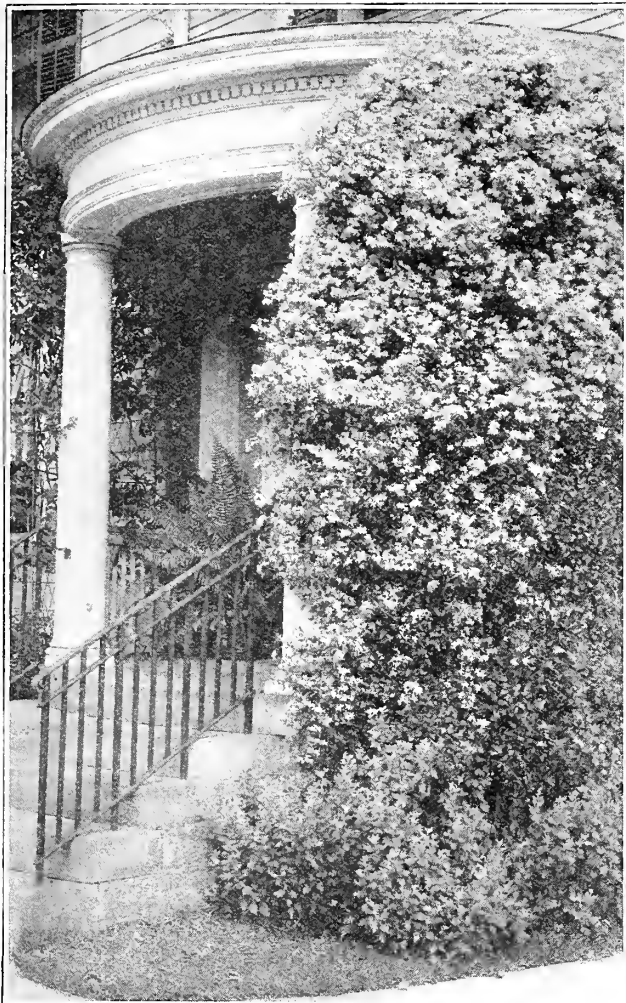
Blanche Meau. Large, pure white flowers are borne in clusters. Both flowers and buds are heavily mossed. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Crested Moss. Deep pink flowers of delightful fragrance. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

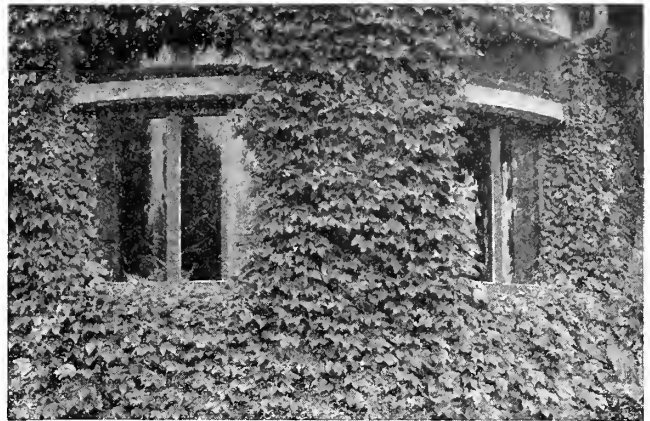
Salet. Rose-pink, with very double blooms. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

Hardy Climbing Plants

	Each	Per 12
ACTINIDIA arguta. A Japanese climbing plant with attractive dark green foliage and a multitude of white flowers having purple centers. Edible fruits follow the flowers.	\$0.50	\$5.00
AKEBIA quinata. Quite ornamental and graceful, with pretty dark leaves and numerous bunches of violet-brown flowers. Pleasing cinnamon fragrance. Prefers a sunny situation. ....	.50	5.00
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Clings firmly to walls or any support and makes a dense covering because of its large, handsome, green foliage. In the fall the leaves change to brilliant scarlet. One of the most decorative native climbers. ....	.35	3.50
veitchi. Boston Ivy. Grows very rapidly after it is once established, and clings closely to any surface. The large, dark green leaves turn to rich crimson in the fall. Standard Plants. ....	.30	3.00
Extra-strong Plants. ....	.50	5.00
ARISTOLOCHIA sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. Produces numerous bunches of brownish colored flowers which bear a slight resemblance to small pipes. The leaves are large and round, hanging so that they overlap each other and thus make a dense screen.	1.00	
BERCHEMIA racemosa. Hardy climbing vine with pretty leaves and greenish flowers followed by purple-red berries which gradually turn to black. ....	.50	5.00



Clematis Paniculata.



Ampelopsis veitchi—Boston Ivy.

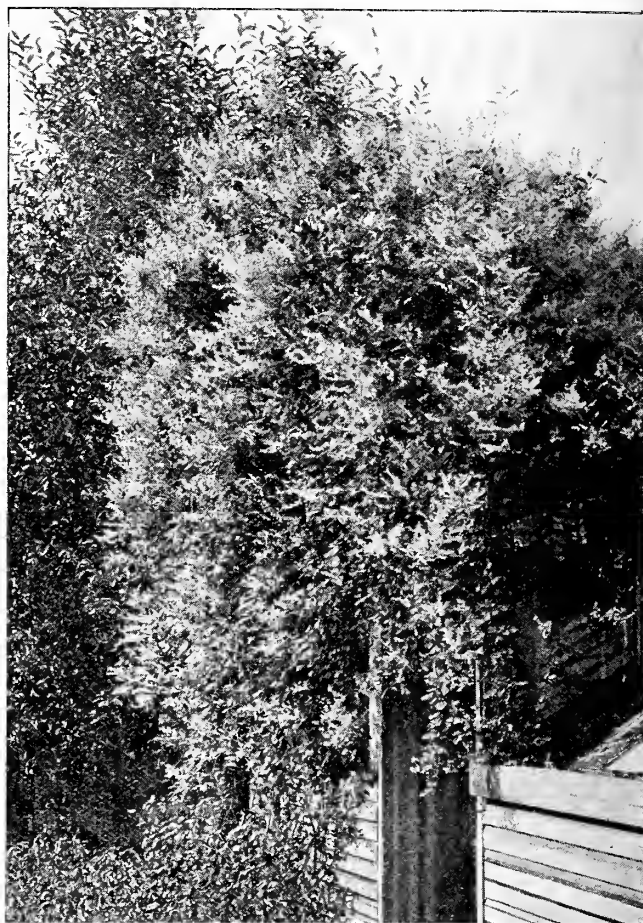
	Each	Per 12
BIGNONIA radicans. Scarlet Trumpet Vine. The rich, deep green shade of the foliage and the handsome crimson of the flowers make this one of the most ornamental climbing vines. It grows very rapidly.	\$0.50	\$5.00
CELASTRUS paniculatus. Japanese Bittersweet. Valuable because it grows in almost any soil and will succeed as well in shaded places as in sunny positions. The bright red fruits in orange pods usually remain throughout the winter. This variety is not altogether hardy and should be planted in sheltered positions north of Pennsylvania. ....	.50	5.00
scandens. American Bittersweet. Branches of this vine are often sold for Christmas decorations, because of the bright orange-scarlet pods and their attractive scarlet seeds. The vine makes a rapid growth. ....	.40	4.00
CLEMATIS coccinea. Scarlet Clematis. A handsome, hardy sort, with attractive foliage; from June until late in the fall it is covered with bright coral flowers. ....	.60	6.00
henryi. Large creamy-white flowers of remarkable beauty.	1.00	10.00
jackmani. Great velvety purple flowers are borne in profusion. This is the large-flowered sort commonly planted.	1.00	10.00
paniculata Probably the most beautiful of all the hardy vines. Makes a strong, luxuriant growth, has delicate foliage, and blooms profusely. In August or September the white flowers literally conceal the vine; when the petals have fallen they are followed by seed clusters and a profusion of feathery "styles" like drifted snow. Usually the vine is given a support, but this is not required for it is just as handsome when planted in rock-work or so arranged that its growth is made over sloping banks. 2-year-old. ....	.30	3.00
3-year-old, extra heavy. ....	.50	5.00
virginiana. Climbs from 12 to 15 feet, and bears an abundance of white flowers. ....	.40	3.50
EUONYMUS radicans. A hardy, dense-growing, climbing vine, which makes a rapid growth. Desirable for covering walls, as it clings closely to the surface. The leaves are dull green. \$15 per 100. ....	.25	2.50
radicans reticulata. The leaves are small, variegated green and white; the vine is quite handsome and compact, with numerous clinging tendrils. Grows equally well in sunny or shady situations. ....	.25	2.50
HEDERA helix. English Ivy. The well-known variety with small leaves which has proved perfectly hardy. Largely used for covering walls, loose rocks, fences, or trellises. ....	.35	3.50

CLIMBING PLANTS—Continued. Each Per 12

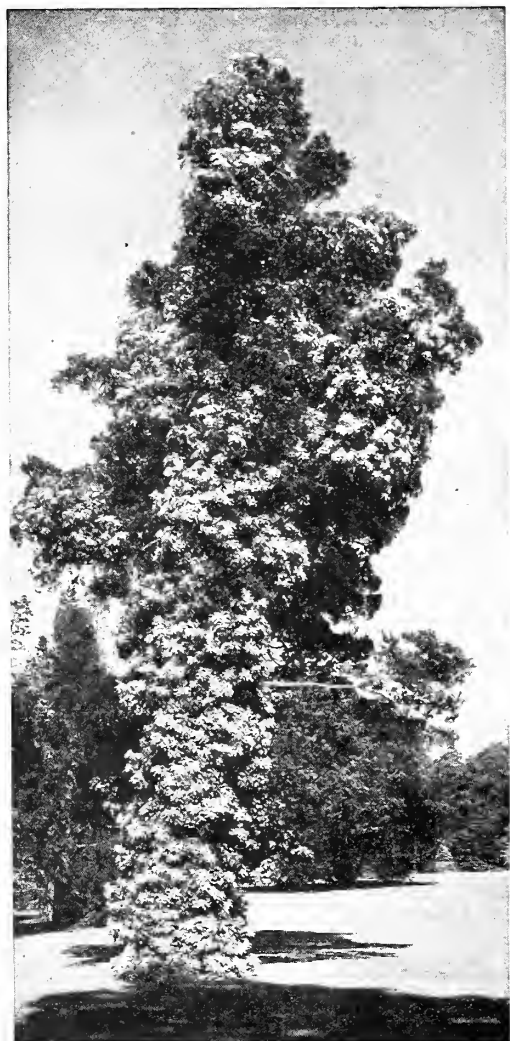
LONICERA halleana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. A strong-growing variety, which is in almost continuous bloom. The fragrant flowers open white and gradually change to buff.	\$20 per 100...	\$0.30	\$3.00
Japonica aureo-reticulata (L. brachypoda reticulata). Golden Honeysuckle. Great quantities of white flowers are borne in pairs. The foliage remains green until late in the autumn, and in protected locations may be evergreen all winter.	\$18 per 100	.30	3.00
Japonica. Bears a multitude of fragrant yellow flowers, but is particularly desirable because of its dark purplish green foliage, which is practically evergreen.	\$20 per 100...	.30	3.00
LYCIUM chinense. Matrimony Vine. Excellent for trellises or banks. The small purple flowers in summer are followed by scarlet berries which cling long through the winter. Makes a vigorous growth; if desired, it may be trained as a shrub. ....		.35	3.50

Polygonum **auberti** (China Fleecevine). Perfectly hardy plant which covers itself with a quantity of snowy white flowers, borne in long racemes. Remarkable effects can be obtained when this vine is allowed to twine about an old tree. This variety is an improvement on P. Baldschuanicum, as its flowers are larger and it is free from the disease which causes so much injury to the other sort.

.75 7.50



Polygonum Auberti—China Fleecevine.



Schizophragma Hydrangeoides—Climbing Hydrangea.

PUERARIA thunbergiana (Kudzu Vine). Purple pea-shaped flowers late in the season. Makes a remarkably vigorous growth of slender, hairy twining stems. Probably the fastest-growing vine, as it will often attain a height of 40 to 60 feet in a single season. Likes well-drained soil, and prefers a sunny situation. In the North it dies down to the ground in winter, but is evergreen in the South.	\$0.40	\$4.00
Schizophragma hydrangeoides. Climbing Hydrangea. Climbs by means of aerial rootlets, like the ivy. Excellent for covering tree trunks, walls, or terraces. The round bright green leaves are quite attractive, and the flowers are similar to those of the hydrangea. Makes a splendid appearance in the summer. Grows rather slowly. Strong pot-plants.	1.00	10.00
VITIS æstivalis. American Wild Grape. A tall-climbing vine which makes a strong growth. The leaves are large and distinguished by a reddish brown fuzz on the under side. The berries are small, black, and exceedingly tough skinned. ....	.50	5.00
vulpina (V. odoratissima). River Bank, or Frost Grape. Vigorous, tall climbing plant, with sweet-scented flowers. The berries are usually less than half an inch in diameter; quite sour. ....	.35	3.50
WISTERIA sinensis. Chinese Wisteria. A hardy, tall-growing climber with pale green, compound foliage, and purplish pea-green flowers in clusters a foot long. Usually blooms in May.	1.00	10.00
sinensis alba. Has white flowers instead of purple ones; in other respects it is similar to the type.	1.00	10.00
frutescens, var. magnifica. Purple.	1.00	10.00



Hardy Herbaceous Perennials



ALL THE plants included in this section come under the general heading of Hardy Herbaceous Perennials. It may be a little clearer, however, to say that this title describes a class of plants which live outdoors during winter with little or no protection, producing foliage, flower-stems, and blooms the following summer.

Until hardy plants come into more general use, we cannot hope for the artistic, interesting, and beautiful gardens in this country that are found in the Old World. However, the individual beauty of most of the perennials is so great that the garden cannot fail to be interesting and lovable, if the cultural skill is such as to bring the plants to perfection. With the material offered in this list, the most beautiful and charming gardens can be made; gardens that change their aspect with every changing season; gardens that increase in value and beauty year after year.

One of the most effective ways of using perennials is to arrange them in a wide border in front of hedges or shrubs. The only objection to this arrangement is that the roots of the shrubs or hedge get into the border and rob the perennials of a large share of their food. This difficulty can be prevented by erecting a concrete wall between the perennials and the hedge or shrubbery. This wall should be about 2 feet deep and 4 inches thick, and may be inexpensively constructed of gravel and cement.

Another effective arrangement is a broad grass walk direct to the vegetable-garden, with the border on either side of the walk. Trellises erected back of the border and covered by climbing roses or flowering vines will add very much to the beauty of this arrangement.

CULTIVATION

Cultivation is of the simplest: Beginning with any good garden soil, dig it deeply and enrich with old rotted stable manure. The best time to plant hardy perennials is when they are just starting into growth in the spring or early in the fall. The soil should be comparatively dry when plants are set out; avoid wet planting. Do not make the mistake of plant-

ing too thickly. The nearest approach to a rule which may be followed in planting is to set plants to grow to a height of 2 feet or less, a foot apart, and all taller one-half their height. For example, *Aquilegia* and *Coreopsis*, which grow 2 feet high, may be planted a foot apart, while *Delphinium Formosum* and Japanese *Iris*, which grow 3 feet high, should be 1½ feet apart.

During the summer the soil about the plants should be frequently stirred and weeds kept down. During hot, dry weather, or when it is not convenient to water, a mulch of any loose, light material is very beneficial in retaining the moisture and preventing the ground from baking. Grass clippings from the lawn are excellent material for this purpose.

WINTER PROTECTION

About the middle of November, or later, when all soft growth has been killed and the plants are thoroughly ripened, the old hard-wooded stems should be removed and burned. Then cover the plants with 2 or 3 inches, not more, of loose, strawy stable manure. Care must be taken, however, not to cover the foliage of evergreen plants such as *Phlox subulata*, Hardy Pinks, and Candytuft, as such a covering would cause the foliage to rot and kill the plants.

Most hardy plants which flower during the spring or early summer months—Ponies, Anthericums, Dielytras, Funkias, German *Iris*, etc., are better left undivided and undisturbed for several years, but they should be given a liberal dressing of stable manure or other fertilizer every spring. The late-flowering plants, like *Phloxes*, *Helianthus*, *Rudbeckias*, *Asters*, *Boltonias*, *Physostegias*, etc., are better for being replanted at least every two years. The Japanese *Anemones* are an exception; they should be allowed to remain undisturbed for several years.

In the following list the height and time of bloom are stated, but it must be understood that these are only approximate, as both height and blooming period will vary with soil and season.

Plants suitable for growing in the shade are marked with a (*); for growing in partial shade are marked with a (†).

Special Offers of Hardy Plants in Variety

Plants in the following collections will be of the best and most desirable varieties and of the best quality, but in every instance the selection of varieties is to be made by us; but if purchasers will state the things they have, or don't wish, these will not be included in the selection. Sometimes people write asking for a list of the plants contained in these collections. This cannot be given, so please save us the unpleasantness of refusing by not asking for it.

OFFER NO. 1.	25 first class Hardy Plants in variety for	\$ 4.00
OFFER NO. 2.	50 first-class Hardy Plants in variety for	7.50
OFFER NO. 3.	100 first-class Hardy Plants in varied assortment of best species and varieties ...	13.00
OFFER NO. 4.	500 Hardy Plants, same as above, but in larger variety, for	60.00
OFFER NO. 5.	1,000 Hardy Plants, same as above but in much larger variety, for	110.00

Price of Hardy Perennial Plants

Six plants of a kind will be furnished at the dozen rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate. Less than six plants of one kind or variety will be sold only at the single rate.

SINGLE PLANTS WILL BE FURNISHED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: Plants priced at \$1.75 and \$2.00 per doz., 20c each; at \$2.50 per doz., 25c each; at \$3.00 per doz., 30c each; at \$4.00 per doz., 40c each; at \$5.00 per doz., 50c each, except where noted.

	Per 12	100
ACHILLEA <i>tourneforti</i> (A. <i>ægyptica</i>). Egyptian Milfoil. Pale yellow or sulphur-yellow. Foliage silvery white. 1 to 3 feet. July to September. \$2.00	\$14.00	
<i>millefolium roseum</i> . Excellent bloomer, but comparatively little known here. The flowers are red or pink, borne in compact heads, and are splendid for cutting. 1 to 3 feet. April to October.	2.00	14.00
<i>ptarmica</i> , The Pearl . Small, pure white flowers in clusters, produced freely from July to October. 2 feet.	2.25	14.00
<i>Cerise Queen</i> . Flowers cerise, borne in large flat heads. Excellent for cutting. 18 in. high.	2.00	14.00
*ACONITUM <i>fisheri</i> . A bright blue variety of the common Monkshood. 3 feet. August to October.	3.50	
<i>napellus</i> . Stems upright, with deeply cleft leaves. Flowers deep blue and quite showy. 3 to 4 feet. June to August.	3.50	
ACTÆA <i>rubra</i> . Baneberry. Showy spike of clustered white flowers from April to June, followed by bright red berries in autumn. 1 to 2 feet.	2.50	15.00
ÆGOPODIUM <i>podagraria variegatum</i> . A fine border plant for shrubbery or for covering waste grounds. Rapid growing, with green and yellow foliage. Thrives almost anywhere. 1 foot.	2.50	15.00
AGROSTEMMA . See <i>Lychnis</i> .		
ÆTHIONEMA <i>grandiflorum</i> . Much like the common Candytuft. Flowers in various shades of pink and purple. Plants thrive best on dry, sunny slopes. 1 to 2 feet. June to July.	2.50	15.00
AJUGA <i>reptans atropurpurea</i> . Purple Bugle. Creeping plant, excellent for shady places and for the rockery. The flowers are purplish blue, on stems from 6 to 10 inches high. May and June.	2.25	14.00
ALSTÆMERIA <i>aurantiaca</i> . Should be protected during winter, or lifted in the autumn and kept in a frost-proof cellar. Flowers bright yellow, on stems from 2 to 4 feet high.	3.50	
ALYSSUM <i>saxatile compactum</i> . Freely used in rockwork, as the plants make a splendid mat. The flowers are golden yellow, borne very freely in small clusters in early spring.	2.50	15.00
<i>argenteum</i> . (Madwort)	2.25	14.00
ANCHUSA <i>angustifolia</i> . Of easy culture in any good garden soil and a sunny position. Produces loose panicles of rather dark blue flowers.	2.25	14.00
<i>sempervirens</i> . Short racemes of blue flowers generally bracted at the base.	2.00	13.00

Anemone *japonica*. Japanese Anemone. These are among the most beautiful hardy plants in the perennial garden. From spring to late frost the foliage is good, but the crowning glory comes when the plants are in bloom. From August, even until snow flies, they are a mass of white or pink blooms. They are perfectly hardy, and, given reasonably good care, they will grow from 4 to 5 feet high.

falba. The blooms of this variety are snow-white, and are borne from August until well into November. 3 to 5 feet.

	Per 12	100
ANEMONE—		
<i>Queen Charlotte</i> . If roses and Anemones could bloom at the same time, this variety would be a strong rival of the pink La France rose, at least so far as excellence of color is concerned. The soft, silvery pink, combined with the substance of the bloom, makes this Japanese Anemone of superior value for cutting.	\$3.00	\$20.00
<i>Whirlwind</i> . One of the latest introductions in the Anemone family, but has made a permanent place for itself. The flowers are fully as large, or even larger, than those of the other varieties, pure white, and produce very freely.	2.50	18.00
<i>*canadensis</i> (A. <i>pennsylvanica</i>). A native variety found in open fields, and along the edges of woodlands. The flowers are white, produced freely in late summer. 1 to 3 feet.	2.50	15.00
ANTHEMIS <i>kelwayi</i> . Similar to A. <i>tinctoria</i> , or Marguerite. The foliage is quite finely cut, and the flowers are deep yellow, which contrasts well with other flowers. It makes a splendid plant for the hardy perennial border. 2 to 3 ft. June and July.	2.25	14.00
ARABIS <i>alpina</i> . Especially adapted for rockwork or for edges of beds of perennials. The plants are completely covered with snowy white flower in early spring.	2.50	15.00
ARENARIA <i>montana</i> . Creeping plant with dense, compact foliage. Thrives in dry, sunny places. The flowers are pure white, borne in early spring.	2.50	15.00
ARMERIA <i>dianthoides</i> . Makes a dwarf growth. Attractive because of its evergreen leaves and heads of light pink flowers.	2.50	15.00
<i>formosa</i> . Delightful blooms which change from pink to white.	2.25	14.00
<i>vulgaris splendens</i> . (A. <i>maritima splendens</i>). Rosy pink flowers 9 inches. June and July.	2.25	14.00
ARRHENATHERUM <i>elatius tuberosum</i> (A. <i>bulbosum variegatum</i>). A rather low-growing variegated grass, used chiefly in rock-gardens, or grown in clumps in semi-shaded locations.	2.25	14.00
ARTEMISIA <i>abrotanum</i> . Old Man. Grown chiefly for the foliage, which is dark green and finely cut. Flowers are in loose panicles, yellowish white 3 to 5 feet.	2.50	15.00
<i>absinthium</i> . Wormwood. A native of Europe, a common garden herb of shrubby character. 2 to 4 feet.	2.25	14.00

lactiflora

(White Mugwort.) One of the best introductions of recent years. Of noble appearance, 6 to 8 feet high, having beautifully formed dark green leaves and bearing feathery spikes, 3 to 4 feet long, of the purest white, sweetly fragrant, and flowering in late autumn. 25c each.

stelleriana. Old Woman. Found in Asia and also in New England. Foliage white or silvery. 1½ to 2 feet. 2.25 14.00

ARUNDINARIA *japonica*. A hardy garden Bamboo, growing rapidly to a height of 12 to 15 feet. The leaves are tapered, a foot long, smooth and shiny on the upper side. Recommended for city planting because of its hardy character. It makes fine clumps when sheltered from strong winds. Pot-plants. \$1 each 10.00

PERENNIALS—Continued

	Per 12	100
ASCLEPIAS incarnata. A native plant best adapted to moist ground. The flowers vary in color from rosy pink to rose-purple, and are extremely effective in masses. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.....	\$2.00	\$13.00
tuberosa. Butterfly Weed. An extremely handsome and showy plant, growing well on dry banks and in sunny places. Flowers are orange-scarlet. 1 to 2 feet. July to October..	2.50	15.00
ASTER. Michaelmas Daisy. This is a native of North America, although some have been brought from the Old World. They are entirely hardy and will grow readily in ordinary soil and exposure.		
Beauty of Twydreaeth. New. White petals surround a golden disc which changes to red.	2.25	14.00
Climax. A late introduction. Plants are heavily branched and covered with light lavender-blue flowers. 5 feet. August to October.....	2.50	18.00
Harvardi. Flowers are light blue.....	2.25	14.00
Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Large, deep crimson blooms. 4 feet. September and October.....	2.50	15.00
novæ-angliæ Rubra. A showy American variety. flowers deep red. 3 to 4 feet. Early autumn..	2.25	14.00
novæ-angliæ, Ryecroft Pink. Dainty rose-pink flowers in September. 4 feet.....	2.50	
novæ-angliæ, Wm. Bowman. Rosy purple petals surround the deep golden bronze disc. Extremely showy. 4 to 5 feet. August to October.....	2.50	15.00
novi-belgi, Ella. Extra-fine variety, with mauve flowers, marked by pronounced golden center.	2.25	14.00
novi-belgi, Enchantress. Flowers shaded pinkish lavender to deep blue.....	2.25	14.00
novi-belgi, Esme. Flowers clear white. 2 feet..	2.25	14.00
novi-belgi, St. Egwin. A soft pink, very free-flowering.....	2.25	
ptarmicoides. A dwarf variety; probably the earliest flowering of the class. Flowers are pure white. July to August.....	2.25	14.00

	Per 12	100
ASTER—		
Purity. Pure white.....	\$2.50	\$15.00
Robert Parker. Lavender-blue flowers marked by pronounced yellow center. 4 feet. September.	2.25	14.00
Snowflake. Very free, pure white. 18 inches...	2.50	
tataricus. A blue or purple variety from Siberia. Blooms from late September to November. 5 to 7 feet.....	2.25	14.00
trinervius. White or delicate blue petals, surrounded by a purple and yellow disc. 3 to 4 feet. August to September.....	2.25	14.00
turbinellus albus. Petals and disc clear white.. 2 to 3 feet. September and October.....	2.25	14.00
*ASTILBE. These hardy plants are easily grown in the perennial border, and should give quantities of blooms all summer. In general they are quite tall, varying from 3 to 5 feet, according to the soil conditions and location.		
arendsi. A new type obtained by crossing one of the older varieties with some of the new Japanese introductions. The plants are of vigorous growth, and produce feathery heads of flowers on many-branched stems. This variety will succeed in ordinary garden soils, if shaded from hot sun and given plenty of moisture.		
arendsi, Ceres. Feathery panicles of light rose. flushed with a delicate silvery sheen. 50c each..	5.00	
arendsi, Juno. Deep violet-rose, blooms on strong, upright stems.....	50c each..	5.00
arendsi, Pink Pearl. Panicles quite small but extremely dense; color a dainty pearl-pink...	5.00	
arendsi, Pyramidalis. Pure white...50c each..	5.00	
arendsi, Vesta. Exceedingly graceful plumes of lilac-rose. The plants make a strong growth and are vigorous bloomers.....	50c each..	5.00
thunbergi Moerheimi. A new variety introduced from Europe. The panicles are extremely large, but the flowers are quite small and pure white. July.....	50c each..	5.00

BAMBUSA. See *Arundinaria*.

BAPTISIA australis. Grows wild from Pennsylvania to Texas. The foliage is bluish green, while the flower-stems, which are 3 to 4 feet tall, bear long racemes of pea-shaped, indigo-blue flowers. 2 feet. June and July....

2.25 14.00

BELAMCANDA chinensis (*Pardanthus chinensis*). Blackberry Lily. Grows readily in sandy loam and full sun. The leaves are 12 to 18 inches long. The flowers are orange and red, followed by seeds which resemble blackberries.....

2.00 13.00

BELLIS perennis. English Daisy. An extremely hardy little plant, often showing blooms as early as March and continuing until the first of July. In cool weather, it frequently blooms again in the autumn. It is a splendid edging plant for cool soils.

Snowball. Pure white, full double blooms.....

2.00 12.00

Longfellow. Pink. Desirable in combination with the preceding variety.....

2.00 12.00

BERGAMOT. See *Monarda*.**BLEEDING-HEART.** See *Dicentra*.

BOCCONIA cordata. Worthy of a place in every garden, on account of its bold and picturesque appearance. The leaves are large and broad, giving a semi-tropical effect. Flower-stems, which reach a height of 9 feet, terminate in delicate flowers, shading from cream-white to reddish brown. July to September.....

2.50 15.00

giralda. Foliage silvery gray; flower-spikes milky white.....

2.50 15.00

miocarpa. Larger than *B. cordata*. The flowers have a bronzy tint.....

2.00 13.00

BOLTONIA asteroides. False Chamomile. Rather upright in habit of growth; flowers are pure white, on stems from 4 to 8 feet high. Stems quite stiff.....

2.00 13.00

latisquama. Very desirable for the hardy border. Flowers vary from pink to pinkish lavender and blue. 2 to 4 feet. September to November..

2.25 14.00

CALIMERIS incisa. Grows readily in any good soil, and is an extremely dainty little perennial. The flowers are white or slightly tinged with purple and have a bronzy yellow center. 1 to 2 feet. July and August.....

2.00 13.00



Bellis Perennis.

PERENNIALS—Continued		Per 12	100
Hardy Ferns			
Varieties marked (*) require shade; those marked (†) succeed in open border.			
* <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> . Maidenhair Fern.			
* <i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> . Wood Fern.			
* <i>Aspidium marginale</i> .			
* <i>Aspidium goldieana</i> . Shield Fern.			
† <i>Asplenium filix-femina</i> . Lady Fern.			
† <i>Dennstaedtia (Dicksonia) punctilobula</i> . Gossamer Fern.			
† <i>Matteuccia (Onoclea) struthiopteris</i> . Ostrich Fern.			
† <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> . Sensitive Fern.			
† <i>Osmunda gracilis</i> . Flowering Fern.			
† <i>Osmunda claytoniana</i> . Flowering Fern.			
† <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> . Cinnamon Fern.			
† <i>Osmunda regalis</i> . Royal Fern.			
* <i>Woodsia obtusa</i> .			
\$2.50 per 12; \$18.00 per 100.		Per 12	100
FESTUCA glauca . Blue Fescue Grass. Deep silvery blue leaves which are quite narrow. Desirable in ornamental groups or for hedges. Also used in hanging-baskets, window-boxes, and rockeries. \$2.50 \$15.00			
† FUNKIA . Day Lily; Plantain Lily. Among the hardiest and most easily grown perennial plants. Particularly effective when used as a border for a walk or path. Will bloom all summer.			
aoki. Large bluish-green foliage 2.50 15.00			
aurea maculata. In early spring the foliage is a bright yellow; flowers white 2.25 14.00			
caerulea. Blue Day Lily. Light blue flowers rise 12 to 18 inches above the broad green leaves. 2.50 15.00			
major pallida. A plant similar in habit to Sieboldiana, with large leaves and light blue flowers. 2.50 15.00			
*sieboldiana. The flowers rise only a few inches above the metallic blue foliage and are pale blue. Late June 2.25 14.00			
subcordata grandiflora. White Day Lily. Tall spikes of small white flowers. Extremely desirable for cutting. 40c each. 4.00			
*undulata variegata. The margin of the leaves is deep green, while the center is creamy white. Flowers pure white. 2.25 14.00			
GALEGA officinalis . Goat Rue. European plant which thrives well in this country. Flowers are purplish blue. 2 to 3 feet. 2.50 14.00			
GENTIANA andrewsi . Blue Gentian. One of the most fascinating native American plants. The flowers, which are tightly closed, are borne at the top of a stem from 6 to 8 inches long, and are an intense deep blue. Blooms best in moist places. July and October. 2.25 14.00			
GEUM atrosanguineum . An orange-scarlet variety, harmonizing well with the preceding sort. 2.50 15.00			
coccineum. For rockeries and for borders. Brilliant scarlet flowers are borne the greater part of the summer. 1½ to 2 feet. 2.50 15.00			
GYPSOPHILA paniculata . Baby's Breath. One of the daintiest flowers imaginable. The individual blooms are extremely small, but are borne in such large clusters that they look like one immense pure white bloom. Grows readily in dry places and is desirable for rock-work as well as a filler among shrubbery. 2.50 15.00			
paniculata fl. pl. A double-flowering form of the preceding. Grown from best strain of seed obtainable. 3.00			
nerfoliata (G. scorzonifolia). Rose-pink blooms. 2.50 15.00			
repens. Excellent for rock garden. 2.50 15.00			
HELENIUM autumnale superbum . Sneezeweed. A showy perennial with crimson, yellow, or orange petals surrounding a yellow disc. Used for the background of borders. 2.50 15.00			
hoopesi. Flowers and disc orange-yellow; long stems make the plant valuable for cutting. 1 to 3 feet. May to September. 2.50 15.00			
HELIOPSIS , B. Ladhams. Possibly the best of this class of plants, because of the size of the brilliant yellow flowers and the general good habit of the plant. 3 feet. August and September. 2.25 14.00			
pitcheriana. A rather dwarf form which produces quantities of deep yellow flowers. Succeeds well in dry places. 2 to 3 feet. August to October 2.25 14.00			
HELIANTHUS . Under this name are included all of the hardy Sunflowers, even the most common sorts. The family is so large, however, that the old-fashioned common Sunflower need not be conspicuous in the garden, but can be replaced by far more beautiful varieties. All the sorts here listed are extremely decorative, fine for cutting, and produce an abundance of yellow flowers.			
latiflorus. Showy Sunflower. Petals light yellow, surrounding a dark yellow disc. 4 to 8 feet. July and August \$2.00 \$12.00			
maximiliani. Found naturally west of the Mississippi River. The rays are about 1½ inches long. A deep rich yellow. 2 to 4 feet. 2.25 13.00			
orgyalis. Distinct foliage, which is not coarse like other varieties. Flower stems are frequently 3 feet or more in length. June and July. 2.25 13.00			
scaberrimus, Miss Mellish. Very large, bright orange-yellow flowers are produced freely in August and September. One of the best Sunflowers for cutting. 5 feet 2.00 12.00			
tuberosus. Jerusalem Artichoke. Grown for the tubers as well as for the decorative effect of the plant and blooms. 8 to 12 feet high. 2.25 13.00			
HEMEROCALLIS . Yellow Day Lily. Hardy perennial plants with quantities of fragrant flowers.			
Apricot. A distinct coloring of a rich apricot shade. 2 to 3 feet. June and July. 2.25 14.00			
aurantiaca. Deep orange flowers which are sweetly scented. 2½ to 3 feet. July and August. 35c each. 3.50			
dumortieri. Orange-yellow. 2 feet. May and June. 2.25 14.00			
flava. Lemon Day Lily. Sweetly scented lemon-colored flowers. 3 feet. May. 2.25 14.00			
fulva kwanso fl. pl. Flowers double; orange marked with deeper shadings. 4 to 5 feet. July and August. 2.50 15.00			
minor (H. graminea). Bright yellow. Charming. 2.25 14.00			
HERACLEUM villosum (H. giganteum) . Giant Parsnip. Extremely large perennial. Valuable for background and screens. 35c each. 3.00			
HESPERIS matronalis . Sweet Rocket. Flowers are various shades of purple and particularly effective when planted in masses. 2 to 3 feet. June and September 2.00 12.00			
matronalis nana candidissima. Like the preceding variety, except that the blooms are white. 2.00 12.00			
HEUCHERA sanguinea gracillima . Alum Root. Dwarf plants for the border or rockeries. Flowers produced from June to September. 2.50 15.00			
sanguinea. Coralbells. Flowers extra large, bright crimson. 1 to 2 feet. 2.50 15.00			
brizoides. Pinkbells. Not quite so tall as the preceding variety. Intense crimson flowers. 2.50 15.00			
HIBISCUS . Mallow Marvels. We have thoroughly tested this new Hibiscus and have found it very beautiful and desirable in every respect. It is a hybrid of the well-known Hibiscus Moscheutos and the tropical Hibiscus so largely grown in Florida, and combines the hardiness of the former with the brilliant colors of the latter. It makes a large bush and produces its immense, brilliant flowers freely from July until frost. The white-flowered varieties are very nearly like the white variety of Hibiscus Moscheutos.			
Crimson. Flowers are gorgeous in their coloring and borne from June to late autumn. 6 to 7 feet. 35c each. 3.50			
Pink. Flowers vary from flesh to deep pink. 35c each. 3.50			
White. White petals surround the crimson center. 35c each. 3.50			
Mixed. All colors 2.25 14.00			
moscheutos. Swamp Rose Mallow. Light rose with dark eye. 5 to 6 feet. August and September. 2.25 14.00			
moscheutos, Crimson Eye. Immense pure white flowers which have a large spot of velvety crimson in the center. 2.50 15.00			
HIERACIUM aurantiacum . Hawkweed. A showy orange flower. This plant is useful for covering banks or dry and sandy places. 2.00 12.00			

PERENNIALS—Continued

	Per 12	100
IBERIS saxatilis corifolia. Candytuft. A large snow-white flower. 8 to 10 inches. May....	\$2.50	\$15.00
sempervirens. Hardy Candytuft. The flowers are white, borne with great freedom, while the foliage may remain green all winter. About 1 foot. April to June.....	2.50	15.00
sempervirens nana. A dwarf form of the preceding.....	2.50	15.00
INULA helenium. Elecampane. Grows naturally in the Old World, but has been brought to this country where it thrives in damp places. Flowers are bright yellow. 2 feet. June to October.....	2.50	15.00

Native Iris

Pseudacorus. Bright yellow flowers, extremely valuable for planting along the edge of ponds. This and the other two natives are the only ones which may be safely planted in wet places.	2.50	15.00
Pseudacorus variegata. Same as above, except that the foliage is variegated.....	2.50	15.00
Versicolor. Showy violet-blue flowers, which appear in June and July. The common Blue Flag of the meadows.....	2.50	15.00

LIATRIS graminifolia rubra. Blazing Star; Button Snakeroot. A hardy plant native to the eastern part of the United States. Stems are rather slender. 2 to 3 feet high, with many deep red blooms.....	2.25	14.00
callilepis. A valuable new variety. Similar to the preceding, but blooms a month earlier. Flower-stems from 1½ to 2 feet high.....	2.25	14.00

LINUM perenne. Flax. An erect growing perennial with rather small blue flowers nearly all summer.....	2.25	14.00
perenne album. Flowers white.....	2.25	14.00

LOBELIA cardinalis. Flowers are Indian pink. The most showy of all our native plants; no other flower compares with the brilliancy of the blooms, which are a rich cardinal color. The blooms are rather loosely clustered at the end of flower-stems from 2 to 4 feet long. July to September.....	2.50	15.00
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syphilitica. Grows freely in rather moist places. The flowers, which are borne in long racemes, are blue or purple. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.....	2.50	15.00
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LATHYRUS latifolius albus. White Everlasting Pea. An extremely hardy and easily cultivated climber. It may be trained on trellises, porches, fences, or on stumps, and when permitted to ramble uncontrolled it will take possession of bushes and stones. Notwithstanding its vigorous growth, it is a charming plant. Flowers pure white, or in some cases slightly flushed with rose, produced freely from late July to the first of September.....	2.00	13.00
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latifolius splendens. Pride of California. Grows best in a shaded situation and should be protected in winter, as it is a native of California. The flowers are pale rose or bright pink....	2.00	13.00
latifolius. Red.....	2.00	13.00

LAVANDULA vera. Lavender. An old garden favorite because of the pleasing odor. The flowers are blue or variegated and the plant is reasonably hardy, but it is wise to give it protection during northern winters.....	2.25	14.00
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LYCHNIS chalcidonica. Jerusalem Cross; Scarlet Lightning. An old-fashioned flower. The blooms vary from dull red to bright scarlet. 2 to 3 feet. May to August.....	2.25	14.00
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flos-cuculi. Flowers in clusters, vary in color from pink to deep red. 1 to 2 feet. May to August.....	2.00	13.00
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haageana. Very showy flowers of red, crimson or scarlet. 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.....	2.50	15.00
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viscaria splendens fl. pl. German Catchfly. Blooms profusely in sunny places. Flowers are bright red and almost double.....	2.50	15.00
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coronaria. Mullein Pink; Dusty Miller; Rose Campton. A biennial or perennial. Flowers quite large, borne on the ends of long branches; rose-crimson or tipped crimson. A common plant in old-fashioned gardens. 1 to 2 feet. All summer.....	2.25	14.00
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LYCHNIS—

	Per 12	100
coronaria alba. Like the preceding variety excepting that the flowers are white.....	\$2.25	\$14.00
coronaria atrosanguinea. Another form of the family, carrying dark crimson blooms.....	2.25	14.00
coronaria bicolor. Distinguished by the white and red markings of the flowers.....	2.25	14.00

LYSIMACHIA clethroides. Loosestrife. A splendid plant for moist or wet places. The flowers are clear white, borne on long stems and thus are well adapted for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.....	2.50	15.00
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nummularia. Moneywort. A splendid plant for carpeting the ground in shaded places, or for vases and baskets. Foliage dark green.....	2.50	15.00
nummularia aurea. Golden Moneywort. The foliage of this variety is bright yellow, either in whole or in part.....	2.25	14.00
punctata. The flowers are yellow and the plants are most effective when grown in clumps. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.....	2.00	13.00

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. Rose Loosestrife. Grown readily in moist soil or among shrubbery. Flowers are rose-colored, borne freely in July and August. 3 to 5 feet.....	2.25	14.00
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MERTENSIA virginica. Blue Bells; Virginia Cowslip. Found naturally in moist soil in eastern part of the United States. Flowers are fairly large, borne in clusters, and a beautiful shade of blue. 2 feet.....	2.50	15.00
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MYOSOTIS scorpioides semperflorens (M. palustris). An improved variety of the old-fashioned true Forget-me-not. The plants require a rather damp and shaded place. The flowers are bright blue and borne all summer. 8 inches.	2.25	14.00
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MONARDA didyma. Oswego Tea; Bee-Balm. One of the most brilliant red flowers, almost as intense in color as the cardinal flower. For mass planting, it has no superior. 2 feet. July to September.....	2.25	14.00
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Cambridge Scarlet. Grows best in moist places and along the bank of streams; most effective where it has a background of greenery. 3 feet. July to September.....	2.25	14.00
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CENOTHERA. Evening Primrose. This family of plants contains many that are of little value in the garden, but careful selection by expert gardeners has resulted in producing one or two that are of extreme value. The chief feature of the plant is the evening-blooming habit. The flowers open in early evening and remain open the greater part of the night.		
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fruticosa youngi. Extremely profuse bloomer, bright lemon-yellow flowers. Plant branching, about 2 feet high.....	2.25	14.00
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glauca fraseri. Flowers are yellow, quite large, and borne in clusters. 2 to 3 feet. Midsummer.....	2.25	14.00
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lamarckiana. Biennial growing four to five feet producing large sulphur yellow flowers. Lovely beyond description.....	2.25	14.00
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rosea. Flowers are rose-colored or flesh-pink. Plants rarely more than 2 feet high. Midsummer.....	2.50	15.00
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ONOPORDON acanthium. Scotch Thistle. Greenish white foliage, rather spiny. Flowers are pale purple, borne singly on long branches. Particularly effective when planted against dark-colored shrubbery.....	2.00	13.00
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PACHYSANDRA terminalis. A valuable plant for covering the ground in shady places, but seems to grow well in the sun. The foliage is a bright glossy green, while the plant is rarely more than 6 inches high. Small spikes of flowers are borne during the months of May and June.....	2.50	15.00
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PARDANTHUS. See Belamcanda.		
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PENNISETUM Japonicum. Fountain Grass. A hardy ornamental grass with slender foliage and showy plumes, which sometimes reach 18 inches in length. A new introduction from Australia.....	25c each..	2.50
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PENTSTEMON digitalis. Grows from 4 to 5 feet high, and is largely used as a border plant. The flowers are white, although sometimes tinged with delicate pink.....	2.50	15.00
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PERENNIALS—Continued

PENTSTEMON—	Per 12	100
<i>glabra</i> . Low growing perennial, produces beautiful spikes of light blue or lavender flowers....	\$2.25	\$14.00
<i>hirsutus</i> (P. pubescens). Grows wild from Ontario to the Gulf, but is a desirable plant in the perennial garden. Flowers are drooping and vary from flesh-pink to light purple-violet....	2.25	14.00
PHLOX subulata , Daisy Hill. Creeping Phlox; Moss Pink. Rose-pink. Fine for covering banks; thrives in hot, dry situations, and blooms profusely.	2.25	14.00
Bridesmaid	2.25	14.00
<i>atropurpurea</i> . Deep rosy purple	2.25	14.00
reptans . A native of the Southern States, worthy of a place in any garden. Creeping or trailing plant, produces myriads of pink flowers in May.	2.00	13.00

Phlox Divaricata Canadensis

One of our native varieties that is but rarely met with, and which has been introduced into Europe the past few years as a novelty. A plant that is certain to meet with much favor when better known, as nothing can produce such a cheerful corner in the garden in very early spring. Frequently beginning to bloom early in April, it continues until about the middle of June, with large, bright lilac-colored flowers, which are produced on stems about 10 inches high, in large, showy heads, and are very fragrant. Extremely fine for naturalizing in the woods and shady places. Although this Phlox is usually found growing wild in shady places, it will do better if it is planted where it has full exposure to the sun and will bloom more freely.

<i>divaricata alba</i> . A white sport of P. divaricata canadensis.	2.50	15.00
<i>divaricata cærulea</i>	2.50	15.00
<i>stelleriana</i> . Lovely light blue; distinct.	2.25	14.00

arendsi. A new strain of hardy Phlox, blooming the latter part of May. Plants are from 1 to 2 feet high.

Grete. Pure white; some flowers may be slightly tinted with lilac.

Helene. Of a beautiful lavender-blue color, similar to *divaricata*. Shapely plants.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Wahlenbergia grandiflora). Balloon Flower. Bluish white or pale blue flowers, borne in June and July. 1 to 2 feet.	2.00	14.00
grandiflorum album . A white-flowering form of the preceding.	2.00	14.00
grandiflorum mariesi . Chinese Bellflower. A Chinese introduction and possibly the most desirable of the dwarf varieties. The flowers, which are exceptionally large, are white, shading to purple.	2.00	14.00

PLUMBAGO larpentæ. See *Ceratostigma*.

POLEMONIUM cæruleum. Jacob's Ladder. Takes its common name from the manner in which the leaflets are arranged. The flowers are bell-shaped, blue or white, and about an inch across. 1 to 3 feet. May and June.

humile (P. Richardsoni). Sky-blue flowers, with golden yellow anthers, are borne on rather long stems. 12 to 15 inches. June and July.

reptans. In April and May many light blue flowers are produced in loose sprays.

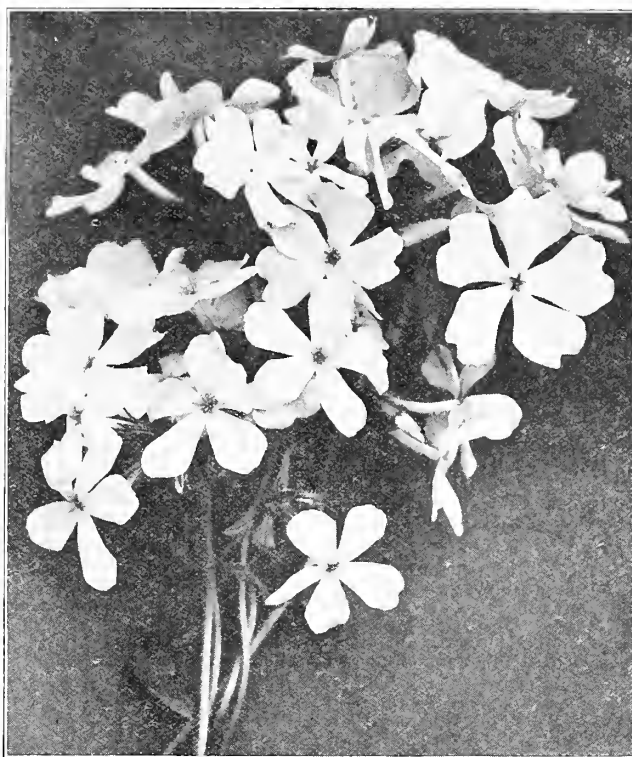
POLYGONUM sieboldi (P. Cuspidatum). Knotweed. Splendid for massing and is perfectly hardy in the North. Flowers rather small and borne very profusely. 3 to 5 feet.

PRIMULA auricula. A well known favorite of great beauty.

cashmeriana. Large leaved variety, as hardy as it is handsome and when planted in moist rich loam grows as vigorously as a cabbage.

PYRETHRUM uliginosum (Giant Daisy). White Daisylike flowers, 3 inches in diameter. July.

RANUNCULUS acris fl. pl. Bachelor Buttons. Found growing wild in the eastern part of the United States, but probably was introduced from Europe. The flowers are glossy golden yellow. 2 to 3 feet. May to September.



Phlox Divaricata Canadensis.

	Per 12	100
RHEUM collinianum . Foliage broad and deeply cut. Flowers deep red	40c each..	\$3.50
emodi . Foliage green, flushed with tones of copper. Flowers dark purple....	40c each..	3.50
palmatum tanguticum . Leaves not so deeply cut as in the other sorts. All the varieties of Rheum are valuable for their striking foliage and are used to the best advantage against a heavy background.	40c each..	4.00
RODGERSIA podophylla . Foliage is often 18 inches in diameter and borne on stems 3 feet or more in length. In early spring the foliage is a light green, but as the season advances it takes on bronzy tones. The blooms are borne in midsummer, on stems 4 to 5 feet high, and much resemble the flowers of Astilbe; the feathery panicles are especially effective against the broad foliage	7.50	
esculifolia . A new introduction from Siberia, and one which is extremely rare in American gardens. The foliage is extremely large, sometimes reaching a diameter of 3 feet. The white flowers are borne in the spring, on stems 6 feet or more in height.....	\$1.00 each.	10.00
RUDBECKIA herbstonne . Coneflower; Autumn Sun. Blooms in September and October, producing a multitude of large golden yellow flowers on long stems.	2.25	14.00
laciniata . Golden Glow. A double-flowering form, and one of the most showy plants in American gardens. Flowers are double and bright yellow in color. Under normal conditions the plants will attain a height of 12 feet, and when well established will produce "bushels of flowers" from June to September.....	2.00	13.00
speciosa . Grows in moist soil along the Great Lakes Region. It is one of the very best native plants for border and general garden use. 1 to 3 feet. All summer.	2.00	13.00

If the three varieties of Rudbeckia here noted are planted in large clumps in the garden, it will be entirely practicable to secure blooms, as well as a display of color in June and until the plants are killed by frost.

PERENNIALS—Continued

ROSMARINUS officinalis. Rosemary. A shrubby perennial from 2 to 4 feet high, with many small light blue flowers. Familiar in old-fashioned gardens\$2.00 \$12.00

RUTA graveolens. Rue. Probably came from southern Europe. The plants are from 1 to 2 feet high, with sharply cut foliage which has a peculiar pleasing odor. Bright yellow flowers are borne in July 2.00 13.00

Hardy Salvias *argentea*. The Silvery Clary. Excellent border plant with silvery leaves twelve inches long... 2.50

greggi. Partakes of the nature of a shrub rather than a herbaceous perennial. Flowers are red and produced in such freedom that the plant looks like one immense bloom, 2.50 18.00

turkestanica. Showy white flowers surrounded by pale pink. Extremely decorative..... 2.50 15.00

virgata nemorosa. A new and interesting plant for the hardy border, forming a rosette of large foliage, from which the flower-spikes arise, bearing many-flowered whorls of dark blue blossoms; the unexpanded buds are light violet-blue, forming a harmonious and pleasing color combination. It continues in flower for about six weeks during the early summer months. Grows 18 inches high 3.00 18.00

virgata nemorosa alba. With the exception of white flowers the growth and character of the plant is identical with *Nemorosa* blue 2.50 15.00

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*). A familiar herb used for flavoring. The flowers are quite small and vary from pure white to deep purple.... 1.75 12.00

SAPONARIA ocymoides splendens. Soapwort. Handsome, small-leaved border and rockery plant; will thrive in soil too poor for best development of flowering plants. Flowers rosy pink. May and June. 8 to 12 inches..... 2.50 15.00

officinalis fl. pl. Bouncing Bet.. A double-flowering form of the old-fashioned perennial. Flowers are light pink. 2 to 3 feet. July and August. 2.25 14.00

SAXIFRAGA ligulata leichtlini. Excellent for front of border or shrubbery, forming masses of handsome, broad, deep green foliage, which alone renders them useful, while the pretty red flowers in May make them doubly effective. 1 foot. 2.50 15.00

SCABIOSA caucasica. Mourning Bride. Soft lavender-blue flowers, excellent for cutting, are borne from June to September. 2 to 3 feet.. 2.50 15.00

caucasica alba. White-flowering form of preceding 2.50 15.00

Sedum — Stonecrop

A showy group of hardy perennials which any one can grow, and which we have divided into two classes:

THE CREEPING STONECROPS

Are seldom over 6 inches high; excellent for edging perennial beds and carpeting the ground between shrubs.

Spurium. Spreading Stonecrop. Bright crimson flowers. 2.25 14.00

Sieboldi. Siebold's Stonecrop. This Japanese variety, with its exquisite glaucous leaves, is considered the best foliage plant in the Sedum family. Flowers rosy pink. 2.50 15.90

Stoloniferum. Runner-bearing Stonecrop. Pink flowers in June and July. 2.00 13.00

THE MOSSY STONECROPS

Grow about 1 to 4 inches high, bear diminutive flowers between May and July, and make an exquisite carpet of evergreen foliage which is particularly attractive in winter when some of them assume tones of bronze. Uses for which they are recommended: (1) To convert stretches of sand and rock into carpets of verdant green; (2) to carpet rose- and hulk-beds; (3) to soften the lines and to take away the "new look" in rock and formal gardens.

SEDUM, The Mossy Stonecrops— Per 12 100

Acre. Golden Moss. Grows 2 to 3 inches high; yellow flowers in July; leaves are only ¼ inch long.\$2.00 \$13.00

Reflexum. Stone Orpine. Small, bright yellow flowers making up a flat cluster 1 to 1½ inches across. July. 2.50 15.00

Sexangulare. Six-rowed Stonecrop. Flowers golden yellow. The reddish cast of the new growth is charming. July. 2.50 15.00

Album. Small white flowers 2.50 15.00

SIDALCEA, Rosy Gem. India Mallow. Bright colored flowers are carried on erect stems, 2 to 3 feet high. June and July..... 2.25 14.00

SILENE schafta. Catchfly. A low-growing plant with rose-pink flowers in clusters. Useful for edging and the rock-garden. June to September. 2.50 15.00

SILPHIUM perfoliatum. Cup Plant. Requires full sunlight and a reasonable amount of moisture. The flowers are yellow, from 2 to 3 inches across. 4 to 6 feet. July and August. 2.00 13.00

SPIREA aruncus. A native sort, with large heads of white flowers in June or July..... 2.50 15.00

filipendula (*filipendula hexapetala*). Herbaceous Meadowsweet. Handsome dark green fern-like foliage; great showy heads of white flowers in June. The buds look like dark pink jewels. 2 to 2½ feet 2.25 14.00

filipendula fl. pl. In general habit this variety is similar to the preceding, but the flowers are full double. The plant rarely exceeds 2 feet in height. 2.50 15.00

kamschatica rosea (*Kamschatka Meadowsweet*). One of the tallest in growth of the entire species, attaining a height of 5 to 7 feet. The flowers, which are clear rose, are produced in July and early August 2.50 15.00

palmata (*F. purpurea*). Large plumes of bright crimson flowers are carried in June and July. 2 to 3 feet. 2.50 15.00

palmata elegans (*F. purpurea elegans*). A new variety with silvery pink flowers..... 2.50 15.00

ulmaria fl. pl. (*F. ulmaria fl. pl.*). Meadowsweet. Double white flowers in large, thick clusters are produced in June and July. 3 feet..... 2.25 14.00

STACHYS lanata. Woundwort. Foliage woolly, white or very light green. The flowers are quite small, light purple, and carried in clusters of thirty or more. 1 to 2 feet 2.25 14.00

STATICE latifolia (*Limonium latifolium*). Broad-leaved Sea Lavender. A native of Russia which succeeds best in deep soil and in a sunny position. Lavender-blue flowers. 2 feet. Midsummer. 2.50 15.00

TANACETUM vulgare. Tansy. Familiar garden herb with a pronounced odor to the foliage. The flowers are yellow, borne in dense, flat-topped clusters. 2 to 3 feet. July to September. 2.00 13.00

TEUCRIUM chamædrys. Germander. A desirable border plant of European origin. The foliage is bright, shiny green, in fact, it is almost an evergreen. The flowers are rose, shaded to purple, and may have red and white spots. 1 to 2 feet. Midsummer 2.50 18.00

THALICTRUM minus adiantifolium. Maidenhair Thalictrum. The foliage is very much like that of the maidenhair fern and the greenish yellow flowers are produced in June and July. 1 to 2 feet 2.50 15.00

PERENNIALS—Continued

	Per 12	100
THALICTRUM—		
<i>dipterocarpum</i> . A new variety with lilac-mauve flowers, yellow stamens and anthers. 4 feet. August and September 40c each..	\$4.00	\$30.00
<i>glaucum</i> . Flowers yellow, borne on erect stems; bluish green foliage. 3 to 5 feet. June and July.	2.50	15.00
THYMUS serpyllum lanuginosus . Woolly Thyme. Is pleasing at all seasons, forming cushions in any soil thoroughly exposed to the sun.....	2.50	15.00
TRADESCANTIA virginiana . Spiderwort. Plant seldom more than 3 feet high. The violet-blue flowers, about 1 inch across, are produced freely from June to September.....	2.00	13.00
TRITOMA pfitzeri (<i>Kniphofia uvaria grandis</i>). Red-hot Poker. Long spikes of orange-yellow flowers, which are striking in their brilliance when the plant is grown in masses. 2 to 3 feet. August to October.	2.50	18.00
TROLLIUS . Globe Flower. A family of plants which succeeds well in borders where they may be shaded during the middle of the day. They prefer a light soil and a goodly amount of moisture.		
<i>asiaticus</i> . Flowers are rich orange color and well adapted for cutting. Foliage bronze-green. 2 feet. May 40c each..	4.00	
<i>europæus</i> . Lemon-colored flowers, formed very much like buttercups. 1 to 2 feet. May to August. 40c each..	4.00	
<i>japonicus fl. pl.</i> Orange-yellow flowers, borne freely in early spring. 40c each..	4.00	
<i>Orange Globe</i> . A strong-growing variety with deep orange flowers, resembling a yellow ball. 2 feet. June to August. 40c each..	4.00	
TUNICA saxifraga . A tufted or spreading plant which is admirably suited for use as an edging or for rock gardens. The light rose-colored flowers, similar to those of a forget-me-not, give a delightful soft effect. 6 to 10 inches. July and August.	2.50	15.00
UNIOLA latifolia . Spike Grass. A native ornamental grass with broad, flat leaves and tall, feathery spikes. 2 to 4 feet.	2.00	13.00
VERBASCUM olympicum . Greek Mullein. The showiest of the entire family of more than thirty varieties. The foliage is silvery white, with leaves often 3 feet long. The flowers are yellow, and are produced in quantity for about three weeks in midsummer. The chief value of the plant, however, is the foliage. Succeeds best in a dry situation. 3 to 5 feet.....	2.50	15.00
<i>phœniceum</i> . Distinct and probably the only purple-flowered sort in cultivation. Should be planted in shade and moist situations. 5 feet.	2.50	14.00
VERBENA venosa . Hardy Verbena. The plants will grow about 8 inches high, but can be used as a ground-cover by pegging down. The flowers are lilac or bluish purple, and are produced freely all summer. Should be planted in well-drained soil.	2.50	15.00
VERONICA longifolia subsessilis . Japanese Speedwell. The deep azure-blue flowers are valuable for cutting. Beautiful foliage. 2½ feet. July and September 2.50	15.00	
<i>repens</i> . Low growing perennial with light blue flowers. Useful in rockeries 2.25	14.00	
<i>rupestris</i> . A trailing variety used in rockwork and for carpeting in semi-shaded places. Flowers blue 2.50	15.00	
<i>spicata</i> . Spike-flowered Speedwell. Grows best in sunny locations. Blue, with long purple stamens. 2 to 3 feet. June and July..... 2.25	14.00	



Tritoma Pfitzeri.

	Per 12	100
VERONICA—		
<i>spicata alba</i> . Flowers pure white \$2.25	\$14.00	
<i>spuria</i> (<i>V. amethystina</i>). A European variety with blue flowers in May and June. 2 feet... 2.00	13.00	
<i>virginica</i> . Great Virginian Speedwell. A free growing perennial which likes the bright sunshine. Flowers are white or pale blue. 2 to 6 feet. August to September..... 2.50	15.00	
VINCA minor cærulea . Periwinkle; Myrtle. An evergreen trailing plant. For carpeting under trees and where grass will not grow. Flowers blue. Pot plants 2.50	15.00	
VALERIANA . Garden Heliotrope. Produces showy heads of flowers during June and July with strong heliotrope odor.		
<i>Pink</i> 2.50	15.00	
<i>Red</i> 2.50	15.00	
<i>White</i> 2.50	15.00	
VIOLA cornuta (Horned Pansy). Flowers almost as large as a pansy. One of the most desirable hardy plants. Blooms continuously all season.		
<i>alba</i> 2.00	13.00	
<i>Mauve Queen</i> 2.00	13.00	
<i>Purple Queen</i> 2.00	13.00	
VIOLET, Princess of Wales . Color rich violet-blue; flowers single, very large, sweet-scented, and borne on stems 10 to 12 inches long. We believe the single varieties are far more satisfactory than the double sorts. If a cold-frame is used, blooms may be had in early spring and again in the fall..... 2.00	12.00	
YUCCA filamentosa . Adam's Needle; Spanish Bayonet; Mexican Soap Plant. An evergreen plant with long, spiny foliage. In June and July several tall spikes of pure white, bell-shaped flowers rise above the foliage. Most effective for dry banks or exposed situations..... 2.50	18.00	
WAHLENBERGIA . See <i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i> .		
WALLFLOWER . See <i>Cheiranthus</i> .		

Native and American Grown Lilies

Of all the hardy plants about the garden, none give greater returns of beauty and color for the slight amount of trouble involved. While Lilies prefer a partly shaded situation, where the soil is cool and moist, they are almost as successful if planted behind borders of Irises, in the dry, hot soil those plants prefer. Their blooms are always large and symmetrical; their colors brilliant and illuminating. Inexperienced gardeners plant them because they are easy to grow; experts retain them because of their beauty. Our list contains practically all the favorite varieties.

	Per 12	100
Canadense flavum. The beautiful native Lily, with graceful, charming yellow flowers.....	\$2.25	\$14.00
Canadense rubrum. Similar in all respects to the preceding variety, save that the flowers are red..	2.50	15.00
Canadense Mixed. Flowers of various shades of yellow, orange, and red, spotted with black and brown. Excellent for mass plantings or shrubbery borders.	2.00	12.00
Davuricum. Makes a strong growth from 2 to 3 feet high and is exceedingly easy to grow. The blooms are in umbels of three to five upright, scarlet flowers, attractively dotted with black...	1.75	11.00
Elegans, Leonard Joerg. Rich apricot blooms, attractively spotted and dotted.....30c each..	3.00	21.00
Elegans, Mixed Colors.. An attractive variety of colors suitable for a group planting.....	2.25	14.00
Hansoni. Bright orange flowers spotted with brownish purple. Occasionally the bulbs remain dormant the first year after planting, but they will come up vigorously the following season... 75c each..	7.50	
Henryi. The flowers are dark reddish yellow, marked with small brown spots.....75c each..	7.50	
Philadelphicum. The plant usually bears two or five upright flowers which are pale yellow, spotted maroon and tipped with bright scarlet.....	1.75	12.00
Tigrinum splendens. Well-known single Tiger Lily. Attractive reddish orange blooms spotted with black.	2.25	14.00
Tigrinum splendens fl. pl. Double Tiger Lily. Orange-red blooms, spotted with black.....	2.25	14.00



Lilium Superbum.

Special Offer of Superbum Lilies

We make an annual contract to have 25,000 bulbs of this grand Lily grown for us. This enables us to offer it at low prices, which make it available for naturalizing in quantity. It is unquestionably one of the most satisfactory Lilies that can be planted either in the garden or in meadows, on the edge of woods or in any rough or wild parts of the grounds, where it will take care of itself without any attention whatever after planting. It will also thrive in wet or swampy places. It is a grand Lily, often growing over 8 feet high, and produces twenty to thirty beautiful orange-red flowers in July, when flowers are apt to be rather scarce.

Prices of extra-selected bulbs, \$2.00 per 12; \$3.50 per 25; \$13.00 per 100; \$30 for 250.

Japanese Lilies

	Each	Per 12	100
Auratum. Gold-banded Lily of Japan. Large and graceful flowers of delicate ivory-white, closely dotted with chocolate-crimson spots; the center striped golden yellow. 3 to 4 feet. July and August. 8 to 9 in.	\$0.35	\$3.50	\$25.00
9 to 11 in. ....	.50	5.00	35.00
11 to 13 in. ....	.60	6.00	
Formosum. Japanese Easter Lily. Excellent for forcing or planting outdoors. Large, white, trumpet-shaped blooms, 7 to 9 in. ....	.50	5.00	
Longiflorum. Pure white, trumpet-shaped flowers, similar to the Bermuda Easter Lily. Excellent for cutting. June and July. 6 to 8 in. ....	.25	2.50	16.00
7 to 9 in. ....	.35	3.50	23.00
Speciosum album. Large, pure white blooms; extremely attractive. 7 to 9 in.....	.35	3.50	
9 to 11 in. ....	.50	5.00	
Speciosum Melpomene. White blooms heavily spotted and overlaid with crimson. 7 to 9 in. ....	.35	3.50	
9 to 11 in. ....	.40	4.00	
Speciosum rubrum, or roseum. Almost like L. speciosum Melpomene. 7 to 9 in. ....	.35	3.50	
9 to 11 in. ....	.40	4.00	
11 to 13 in. ....	.60	6.00	



Lilium Auratum.



Flowering Shrubs and Low-growing Trees

Wouldn't you like a garden with flowers from spring to fall? Or almost from "frost to frost"? Well, you can have a garden like that if you make it with flowering shrubs—but, of course, varieties that bloom in sequence must be selected. First, the golden yellow Forsythias, as brilliant as spring sunshine; Red-Buds and Dogwoods, Spireas and Weigelas, Lilacs and Mock Oranges, Snowballs and Roses of Sharon. Then there are climbers, like the Honeysuckles, Wistarias, Clematis, which help to round out the "frost to frost" shrub collection.

But in addition to the wonderful blooms, flowering shrubs invariably form a background for every landscape plan. They are usually planted in masses, as most kinds are far more effective this way. Some particular varieties, however, are well adapted to specimen plantings, and those have been so noted in the descriptions.

Our stock of shrubs is unsurpassed in quality, but our prices will be found much lower than those made by most nurserymen. As a rule, shrubs are much more effective when planted in masses, and our low prices permit them to be used freely in this way.

There is practically no difficulty in arranging a planting of flowering shrubs. The only care need be that the dwarf types are not entirely shaded by those which make a taller growth. For your convenience we have indicated in each description the height, spread, and blooming period. For example, "H 3-4, S 3-4, June," may be interpreted "height 3 to 4 feet, spread 3 to 4 feet, flowers in June." It is understood that the sizes given are only approximate, and will vary considerably according to soils and climate.

Shrubs marked * can be grown in partial shade, but they will also thrive in full exposure to the sun.

Special Offer of Shrubs

We want to encourage the planting of shrubs. To be effective they should be planted in masses, but when dealers or nurserymen ask 75 cents each for easily grown shrubs there is not much encouragement to plant them freely. We have made arrangements by which we can supply our customers with well-grown shrubs in the best varieties at the extremely low prices quoted below,

SPECIAL OFFER A—50 shrubs in fine assortment of 15 varieties\$18.00
SPECIAL OFFER B—100 shrubs in fine assortment of 20 varieties 33.00

ALMOND, Flowering. See *Amygdalus*.

ALTHEA, Rose of Sharon.

<i>Jeane d'Arc</i> . New double variety with pure white flowers. It is far superior to the so-called double white varieties now on the market, as it is entirely without the purple blemish in the center	\$0.60	\$6.00
<i>anemonaeflora</i> . Double pink .....	.60	6.00
<i>Boule de Feu</i> . Double; deep violet-pink blooms .....	.60	6.00
<i>celestis</i> . Single blooms of clear blue .....	.60	6.00
<i>Duchesse de Brabant</i> . Large, double, reddish lilac flowers. Produces many blooms .....	.60	6.00
<i>grandiflora superba</i> . Double; white, flushed with pink and carmine .....	.60	6.00
<i>Snowdrift</i> . Well-formed flowers of pure white .....	.60	6.00
<i>totus albus</i> . Extra fine, single flowers; pure white .....	.60	6.00

AMELANCHIER *botryapium*. Dwarf Juneberry.

Fine, early-blooming shrub, with showy white flowers, followed later in the season by small purple fruits. When the leaves first come out they are covered with white hairs. H 8-10, S 6-8, May50	5.00
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AMELANCHIER—

<i>canadensis</i> . Common Shadbush. A large shrub, or small tree, with spreading branches, and oval shining leaves. Pure white flowers are followed by blue berries. Excellent as a border plant. H 12-15, S 12, April, May	\$0.50	\$5.00
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AMORPHA <i>fruticosa</i> . False Indigo. Compound, leathery foliage and violet-purple flowers. Prefers a sunny situation in well-drained soil. H 6-8, S 8, June50	5.00
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AMYGDALUS <i>chinensis rosea plena</i> (<i>Prunus japonica</i>). Dwarf Double-flowering Pink Almond. The double flowers are borne in great profusion in early spring. A native of China and Japan. H 3-5, S 4, May	1.00	11.00
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<i>alba plena</i> . Similar to the preceding variety, save that the flowers are white	1.00	11.00
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ARALIA <i>japonica</i> . Angelica Tree. Bears showy spikes of white blooms in late autumn. Has large pinnate leaves and prickly stems. H 8-12, S 560	6.00
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SHRUBS—Continued

AZALEAS—

Each Per 12

***nudiflora.** Pinxter Flower; Wild Honeysuckle.

The deep pink flowers appear in early spring before the leaves open and are borne in greatest profusion. H 6. 1½ to 2 ft. \$2.50 \$22.00

occidentalis. California Azalea. A western variety which is hardy in New England. Flowers white or tinged rose; very fragrant. H 2-6. 2½ ft. 3.00
1½ to 2 ft. 2.50

vaseyi. Carolina Azalea. The only pure pink Azalea; earliest to flower of American species. The whole bush is covered with flowers before the leaves appear. The leaves turn deep crimson in the fall. H 6-8. 1½ ft. 2.50 22.00

viscosa. Swamp Azalea. This Azalea like *A. arborescens*, blooms after the leaves appear and though it produces fewer flowers they have a better background. Plant in front of *A. arborescens*. Flowers white. H 4-8. 1½ to 2 ft... 2.50 22.00

BERBERIS thunbergi. See page 19.

Buddleia. Summer Lilac. An attractive new introduction from China. It is considered a herbaceous shrub because part of the tops are winter-killed; however, vigorous new growth is made in the spring from the living stems and from the roots. Plants of this family are particularly valuable in that they furnish a profusion of bloom in August and September. The long, narrow panicles of bloom are sometimes a foot or more in length. In general color and effect it resembles the common lilac. H 4-5, S 4-5.

amplissima. Lilac. Extra fine. Fine pot plants. .50 4.00

veitchiana. Light purple; fragrant. Fine pot plants. .50 4.00

davidi magnifica. Attractive light blue. Fine pot plants. .50 4.00

***CALYCANTHUS floridus.** Sweet-scented Shrub; Strawberry Shrub. Very desirable on account of its reddish brown, fragrant flowers, which are produced in abundance during the late spring and early summer. Especially suited for planting near trees where it is difficult to grow other shrubs. H 5-6, S 4-560 6.00

CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian Pea Shrub. Yellow blooms appear in numerous small clusters late in the spring. The bright green leaves are compound, and are produced in clusters of eight and twelve leaflets. Will thrive in almost any well-drained soil. H 8-10, S 8. May and June.50 5.00

CARYOPTERIS incana (*C. mastacanthus*). Blue Spirea. Produces a great number of lavender-blue flowers in summer and early autumn. Although it is quite desirable on account of its blooms, it should not be planted except in protected situations as it is not very hardy. H 2-3, S 2-3.35 3.50

***CEANOTHUS americanus.** Jersey Tea. In mid-summer produces a great number of white flowers, borne in compact panicles. It is a rather dwarf shrub, which makes it particularly suited to planting along the edge of taller massed varieties. Its profusion of delicate blooms has long made it a garden favorite. H 2-3, S 3. July, September60 6.00

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Button Bush. The creamy white, fragrant flowers are borne in dense, round heads. The foliage is large and quite glossy. Considered good for waterside planting, and does particularly well when fully exposed to the sun. H 6-8, S 6. July50 5.00

CERASUS virginiana. Choke Cherry. Produces short dense racemes of flowers in abundance, which are later followed by dark purple fruits. The dark green leaves turn yellow before they fall. H 10-12, S 6-850 5.00

CERCIS canadensis. American Red-Bud; Judas Tree. Early in the spring beautiful rose-pink flowers are borne in clusters of four to eight, almost concealing the branches. The deep green leaves are heart-shaped and fade to tones of bright yellow. Effective as a specimen, although extremely valuable when grouped with an underplanting of smaller shrubs.60 6.00



Buddleia—Summer Lilac.

ARALIA—

Each Per 12

pentaphylla. Five-leaved Angelica. The effect of the luxuriant bright glossy green foliage upon the arching branches is splendid. Greenish flowers are borne in long-stalked clusters. Native of Japan. H 5-7, S 5-6 \$0.50 \$5.00

***ARONIA arbutifolia.** Chokeberry. A native shrub of great beauty and easy culture. Covered with white flowers in early spring, followed by bright red berries which last all winter. Especially recommended for planting near trees where other shrubs will not thrive. H 4-5, S 5.50 5.00

***AZALEAS.** These splendid shrubs have most showy blooms, and should certainly have a prominent place in every garden. For brilliant color and profusion of bloom, the Azaleas are absolutely unrivalled; in blooming-time the bushes are literally covered with flowers. On large estates, in particular, Azaleas should be planted in great quantities, for few shrubs offer such delightful possibilities. They are unsurpassed for naturalizing, and they make valuable specimens. Hardy Azaleas are our specialty, and we have the largest collection and the best stock in America.

arborescens. Smooth Azalea. The foliage of this variety is considered the best of all the Azaleas, the leaves retaining their luster all summer and bronzing beautifully in the fall. Flowers white, with red stamens; very fragrant. Middle of June. In cultivation, a spreading shrub 3 to 6 feet wide. H 6-10, 1½ to 2 ft. 2.50 22.00

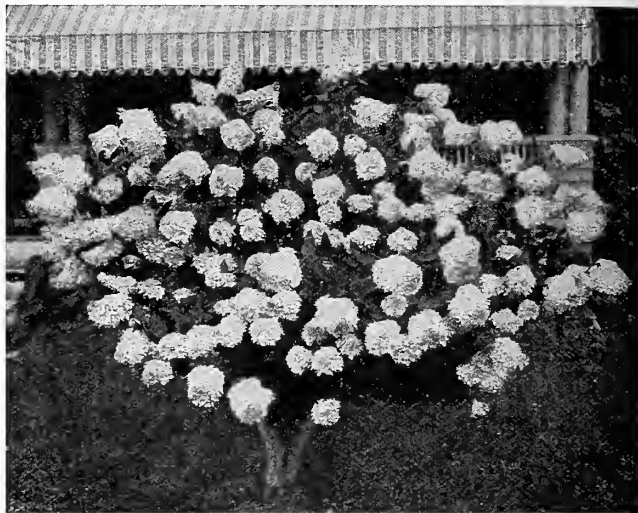
calendulacea. Flame Azalea. This gorgeous native of the Appalachians is perfectly hardy in New England. Dominant color is orange, but occasionally one finds lemon, gold, orange-red, and even crimson. Early June. H 4-6, 1½ to 2 ft. 2.50 22.00

canescens. Fragrant Mountain Azalea. This variety and *A. nudiflora* are next to *A. vaseyi* in earliness of bloom. The bright rosy pink flowers are borne in greatest profusion. H 4-6. 1½ to 2 ft. 2.50 22.00

SHRUBS—Continued

	Each	Per 12		Each	Per 12
CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe. In June this small tree produces great numbers of showy racemes of white, feathery flowers. The foliage is dark green and quite large, forming an excellent background for the beautiful blooms. One of the best flowering shrubs; a variety which will be more widely planted as it becomes better known. H 10-12, S 6-8.....		\$1.50	DEUTZIA scabra candidissima. Snowflake Deutzia. Produces an abundance of pure white, double flowers. Branches make a strong growth and are borne quite upright. H 6-8, S 6, May and June. 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50	\$4.50
*CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush. Makes a sturdy, compact growth, with dark green leaves; the fragrant, creamy white flowers are borne in erect racemes. H 3-5, S 4. July to September.....	.50	5.00	scabra, Pride of Rochester. Large-flowered Deutzia. A robust form with very handsome double white flowers tinged rose. Excellent for use as a specimen plant. One of the best varieties. H 6-8, S 5, June. 3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.50
COLUTEA arborescens. Bladder Senna. Bears racemes of yellow flowers, 3 to 6 inches long, about as large as the bloom of a small-sized garden pea. Thrives in a variety of soils and gives good results in poor sand and gravel. Conspicuous inflated pods appear after the flowers are over. H 5-12, S 6-8.....	.50	5.00	scabra crenata. Very like D. scabra candidissima in habit of growth, but the blooms are pink or rose-pink. H 6-8, S 6. 3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.50
CORCHORUS. See Kerria.			gracilis. Slender Deutzia. This is the best sort for a low hedge, as it forms a rather compact mass, and makes a dwarf growth. The snowy white blooms come in June. It can also be used for forcing by bringing the branches into the house at intervals before the blooming period. H 2-3, S 3.....	.50	5.00
CORNUS alba sibirica. Red-twigged Dogwood. Creamy white flowers are borne in numerous flat-topped clusters, but it has additional attractions beside the blooms for the limbs are bright blood-red, particularly in early spring, and make a bright spot in the shrubbery planting even in the dead of winter. H 6-8, S 6.....	.40	4.00	lemoinei. Lemoine's Deutzia. Resembles D. gracilis, but taller and broader and has larger, pure white flowers. H 4-5, S 4, May.....	.60	6.00
alba spaethi. Golden-leaved Dogwood. The leaves are broad and have handsome irregular margins of deep gold. H 3-4, S 4.....	.75	7.50	DIERVILLA florida (D. rosea). Numerous spreading branches, dark green leaves. The large and showy rose-colored flowers are produced in great profusion.....	.50	5.00
kousa. Japanese Dogwood. A small, flat-topped tree; abundant white flowers. Three to four weeks later than C. florida.....	1.25		florida nana. The dwarf form, having leaves variegated with white. The flowers are white and slightly tinged with rose.....	.50	5.00
*mas. Cornelian Cherry. The first showy spring shrub. The leafless branches are covered by its compact, many-flowered clusters of small, bright yellow flowers which are never injured by frosts. It is a large and shapely shrub with large, dark green, lustrous leaves and bright, showy scarlet fruits. H 8-10, S 6-8..	1.00	10.00	hybrida candida (Weigela candida). Covered in May and early June with large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers. This shrub is very graceful in form and makes a strong growth if planted in moist, loamy soil. H 6-8, S 8.	.60	6.00
paniculata (C. racemosa). Gray Dogwood. A round-headed shrub with a profusion of creamy white flowers followed by white fruits borne on bright red stems. The leaves turn dark red in fall. Use this Cornus with Rosa lucida; the flowers harmonize beautifully. H 4-8, S 4-6. July.....	.60	6.00	hybrida, Eva Rathke. Large crimson or carmine-red flowers of dazzling brilliancy. This is the favorite red variety because of its almost continuous bloom. H 4-5, S 5. 2 to 2½ ft....	.60	6.00
sanguinea. Black fruit; branches bright red and upright.....	.50	4.50	hybrida, Floreal. Very unusual flowers of pale rose, shaded with mauve, and with bright carmine throats. This shrub is remarkably handsome, both in bloom and in habit.....	.60	6.00
stolonifera. Red Osier; Cornel. Quite decorative because of its creamy white flowers and white berries. The leaves are dark green above and rather whitish on the under side. Branches bright reddish purple. H 4-5, S 5.....	.40	4.00	hybrida, Gracieux. White blooms with sulphur-yellow throats, the outside of the blooms and the buds are salmon-pink. This variety of colors, when presented on the single plant, is distinctly unusual.....	.60	6.00
stolonifera pendula. Like the preceding variety in its fruit and flowers, but the branches are quite pendulous and give the shrub a remarkably graceful appearance.....	.50	5.00	*sessilifolia. Native Weigela; shrubby Honey-suckle. Yellow flowers are borne in terminal clusters. The branches are quite spreading and give the bush a pleasing appearance, will stand dense shade and is one of the best shrubs for planting under trees.....	.50	5.00
CORYLUS americana. American Hazelnut. See Nut-trees.			ELÆAGNUS longipes. Cherry Elæagnus. Bears a profusion of yellowish white flowers, followed by oblong, scarlet, lustrous fruit which hangs gracefully on long, slender stems and is covered with small white dots; attracts birds. H 5-6, S 5, May.....	.60	6.00
Crataegus coccinea. Scarlet Hawthorn. Splendid native variety with single white flowers in spring and scarlet fruits in the autumn. It is a large shrub and in time attains the size of a small tree, but the growth is rather slow. H 10-20, S 10-20.....	1.25	10.00	umbellata. Japanese Oleaster. Fragrant yellowish white flowers and berries that are silvery white when young, but change to scarlet as they ripen. Many berries are often massed at one point on the branch. Fruit attracts birds. H 10-12, S 8, June.....	.50	5.00
cordata. Washington Thorn. Brilliant foliage in autumn, and scarlet fruit which hangs all winter. 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	15.00	EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Burning Bush. In autumn the oval, bright green leaves of this shrub fade to gorgeous tones of red and crimson. Throughout the year its branches are covered with corky wings or projections from the bark. Splendid for specimen planting. H 6-8, S 6.....	1.00	8.00
oxyacantha. English Hawthorn. Single white flowers, with remarkably pretty foliage. An excellent sort for hedges.....	1.00	10.00	americanus. Strawberry Bush. An erect grower that is attractive at all seasons of the year because of its slender green branches. The peculiar, rose-colored fruits, with scarlet pods, make this shrub extremely decorative.....	.50	5.00
Double-flowered rose. Quite like the type in most respects, save that the flowers are rose-colored and quite double.....	2.50		europæus. European Spindle Tree. Shrub or small tree; fruit dull red with orange seeds. Leaves remain green until fruit has colored. H 10-12, S 4-5, May.....	.60	6.00
Double-flowered scarlet. Brilliant scarlet flowers; quite double.....	2.50				
Double-flowered white. Exactly like C. coccinea, except that the flowers are distinctly double.....	2.50				
CYDONIA japonica (Chanoemeles lagenaria). Japan Quince. Vivid scarlet blooms before the foliage appears. Fine as a hedge plant. H 4-5, S 5.....	.60	6.00			

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. Dazzling Each Per 12 white flowers in numerous terminal racemes. A narrow, upright shrub which prefers a moist, fertile soil. H 6-8, S 4, May.....\$0.75 \$7.50	
FORSYTHIA intermedia. Hybrid Golden Bell. This variety is a hybrid between <i>F. suspensa</i> for- tunei and <i>F. suspensa</i> , and is considered more handsome than either of its parents. Produces great quantities of golden yellow flowers on its slender, arching branches before the foliage appears. H 6-8, S 6, April..... .50 5.00	
suspensa. Drooping Golden Bell. Excellent for hanging over a wall or trailing down a bank. Best Forsythia for specimen plant. H 6, April. .50 5.00	
suspensa fortunei. Fortune Golden Bell. An upright form of the above species. Some of the branches droop like its parent, thus giving us both the upright and the drooping type of bush in one plant. H 6-8, S 5, April..... .50 4.50	
viridissima. Dark Green Golden Bell. A shrub of upright habit with green twigs whereas the twigs of the other Forsythias are yellowish brown. Use this variety for the South, and in protected situations North. H 6-8, S 6, April .50 5.00	
GENISTA tinctoria virgata (G. elata). Dyers Greenweed. A low-spreading shrub, with slen- der green branches and yellow flowers, borne in upright racemes. Fine for the rock-gar- dens or for planting in front of tall varieties. H 3-4, S 4, June. Fine pot-plants..... .50 5.00	
HALESIA tetraptera. Silver Bell; Snowdrop Tree. Bears a profusion of pearly white bells which are as showy as the dogwood. Use in back- ground of borders. H 10-15, S 6. May..... .60 6.00	
*HAMAMELIS virginiana. Witch Hazel. Bears blooms in late fall and early winter at a time when all other shrubs are dormant. The heart- shaped leaves give it a decorative appearance but the chief attraction is the bright yellow flowers, which seem to be so out of season. H 6-8, S 6..... .50 5.00	
HIPPOPHAE rhamnoides. Sea Buckthorn. Be- cause of the numerous spines, this is con- sidered excellent for hedges. Bears clusters of yellowish flowers in May, and later in the sea- son has a crop of orange-colored berries. The foliage is quite attractive. H 8-10, S 8..... .60 6.00	
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora (Hills of Snow). Quite similar in appearance to a low-growing snow- ball as it produces large clusters of white blooms not far above the ground. Especially adapted for border plantings, and if placed in large masses it produces a literal sea of bloom in late summer and early fall. The bright green leaves add much to its decorative form. Prefers a moist, fertile soil, with full or partial exposure to the sun. It will even make a fairly strong growth in complete shade, but it is not par- ticularly recommended for shade planting. H 3, S 3. 2 to 3 feet. 65c each; \$6.00 per 12.	
paniculata grandiflora No more popular plant or out than <i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</i> , and we take great pleasure in offering our customers a large stock of splendid vigorous plants at such extremely low prices as will enable them to plant this effective shrub in quantity. People who have only seen this <i>Hydrangea</i> grown singly as specimens, have no conception of how beautiful and effective they are when planted in masses. They are planted in this way at Newport, R. I., which is famous for its fine gardens, and al- most as famous for its <i>Hydrangeas</i> . These <i>Hydrangeas</i> can be planted in connection with other shrubbery or in isolated beds, in the same manner as Cannas, Caladiums, or other strong growing bedding plants. They are perfectly hardy, and, once planted, they are a permanent addition to the lawn or garden. When grown in beds or groups, they should be planted about two feet apart, in very rich soil, which should be liberally enriched annually with rotten stable manure; and in the early spring, before they commence to grow, cut back so as to leave only two or three inches of the new growth of the previous season, and, if extremely large flowers are desired, cut out some of the weaker shoots after growth has com- menced. Treated in this manner they will produce enormous panicles of flowers, and the beds will be a solid mass of bloom. They bloom profusely the same season planted. Try them. You will find them more than satisfactory. Prices good until stock is exhausted. Fall or spring delivery.	
18 to 24 inches .....\$36.00 per 100..	Each Per 12
2 to 3 feet .....\$48.00 per 100..	\$0.50 \$5.00
quercifolia (Oakleaved <i>Hydrangea</i>). Excellent for partial shade 1.00 10.00	



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

HYDRANGEA— paniculata. Panicked <i>Hydrangea</i> . Creamy white Each Per 12 flowers are borne in large panicles, 6 to 12 inches long; the sterile flowers as they grow older change to tones of rose and purple. Hand- some, dark green foliage. Quite distinct from <i>H. paniculata grandiflora</i> . H 5-6, S 5.....\$0.60 \$6.00	
HYPERICUM moserianum. Gold Flower. Pro- duces great quantities of golden yellow blooms, 2 inches across. As the growth is dwarf, it is most effective in groups or for planting in connection with taller shrubs. H 1-2. .... .50 5.00	
prolificum. Shrubby St. John's-Wort. Bright yellow flowers are borne in branching terminal clusters. Narrow, lustrous dark green leaves cover the numerous compact branches. H 2-3, S 2-3, July ..... .50 5.00	
ITEA virginica. Virginian Willow. Attractive be- cause of its lustrous green leaves, which change in autumn to brilliant shades of red, and also because of its fragrant white flowers, which are borne in erect terminal racemes. Very free-flowering. Prefers moist soil. H 4-5, S 4. .... .60 5.50	
KERRIA Japonica (Corchorus japonicus). Globe Flower. Valuable for slender green stems in winter; bright green foliage in summer. Single yellow flowers in May. Plant this shrub in front of <i>Cornus alba sibirica</i> . You will like the color contrast of the twigs in winter. H 4-5, S 4. .... .75 6.00	
Japonica argenteo-variegata. A dwarf shrub with delicate green foliage edged with white. Bears a profusion of bright yellow flowers. H 3-4, S 3. 1½ to 2 ft. .... .75 6.00	
LILAC. See <i>Syringa</i> .	
LIGUSTRUM acuminatum (L. medium). Makes a strong, upright growth and bears quantities of large shining black berries well into the winter ..... .50 5.00	
ovalifolium. California Privet. A vigorous shrub with glossy, dark green foliage, most com- monly used as a hedge plant. Fairly hardy, but in extreme cold weather is sometimes killed to the ground. South of Maryland it retains its foliage throughout the winter. We do not recommend this for planting north of the Mason and Dixon line. 1 year .....\$10.00 per 100.. .30 3.00 2-year .....\$12.00 per 100.. .35 3.50	
polishi. Polish Privet. A very hardy, erect- growing plant which can be clipped to any de- sired height. Blue-green foliage; white flow- ers, followed by black berries..... .50 5.00	
vulgaris, common. Desirable for hedging and harder than California Privet..\$20.00 per 100.. 3.00	

SHRUBS—Continued
Each Per 12

LONICERA. The Bush or Upright Honeysuckle family. The following species and varieties are the best. Do not confuse these with the vining or climbing Honeysuckles—these are shrubs.

bella albida. Slender branches with bluish foliage. In the spring it produces quantities of small white flowers. Later in the season the bush is covered with bright fruits, which are quite persistent. H 8-10, S 6-8. 3 to 4 ft.	\$0.50	\$5.00
bella rosea. Exactly like L. bella candida in all respects, save that the flowers are pink. 3 to 4 ft.	.50	5.00
fragrantissima. Early Fragrant Honeysuckle. Small, deliciously fragrant, white flowers tinged with yellow in the early spring before the leaves appear. Holds its green foliage until midwinter. H 6, S 4-5, April.	.50	5.00
morrowi. Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. Very early in the spring the wide-spreading branches are covered with pure white flowers, which turn to shades of yellow as the season advances. These are followed by bright red berries which ripen in midsummer. H 4-6	.50	5.00
*ruprechtiana. Manchurian Honeysuckle. Makes a stronger growth than the rest of the related sorts. The dark green leaves are whitened beneath with fine down. Pure white flowers, which later change to yellow, appear in late spring, and are followed by red and yellow berries.	.50	4.50
tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle. Pink flowers produced in abundance late in the spring. In midsummer red and orange fruits appear and cling until late autumn H 8-10. 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.50
tatarica alba. In all respects similar to the preceding variety, except that it has white flowers. 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.50
xylosteum. Fly Honeysuckle. Yellowish white flowers frequently tinged with red, and slightly hairy on the outside, are produced in late spring. The berries which follow are dark red and scarlet. H 8-10.	.50	5.00

***MYRICA carifera.** Wax Myrtle; Bayberry. A large shrub which occasionally reaches a height of 8 feet. Has bright green leaves and bluish white berries which are coated with wax. It is from these berries that the fragrant Bayberry candles are made. H 4-6, S 5

***PHILADELPHUS coronarius.** Common Mock Orange. Produces an abundance of creamy white, deliciously fragrant flowers, which make a splendid display in the blooming season. Upright in growth, with horizontal branches which are often arching. H 6-8, S 4-6.

coronarius aureis. Golden Syringa. Quite similar to the preceding form, except foliage is yellow which gives it added decorative effect. H 3-4, S 3.

grandiflorus. Large-flowered Mock Orange. The largest of the family, occasionally growing to a height of 15 feet. Bears a profusion of scentless pure white blooms, each 2 inches across, in few-flowered clusters. H 8-10, S 8, June. 3 to 4 feet

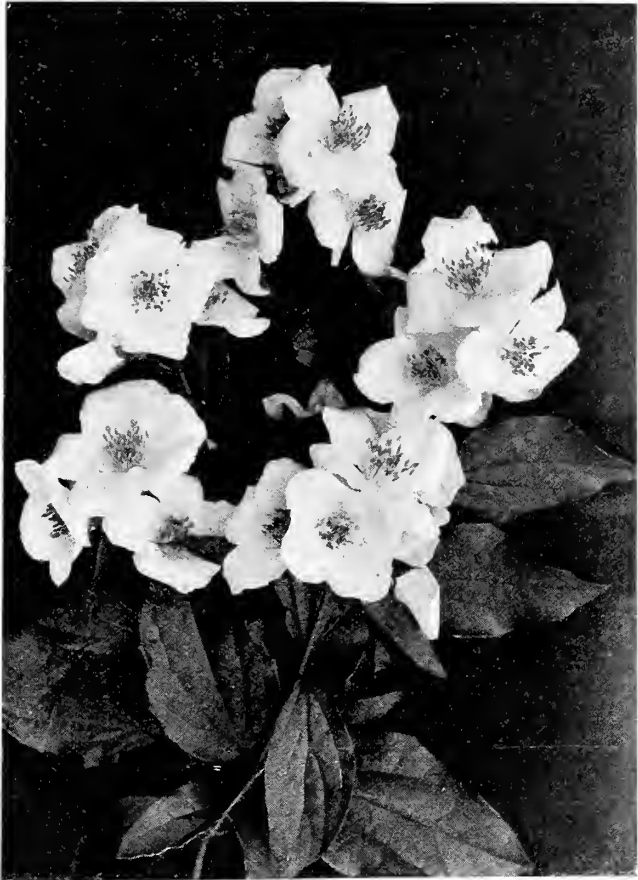
lemoinei. Hybrid Mock Orange. A choice and graceful variety with large clusters of fragrant, pure white flowers in June. It blooms so profusely that the branches are literally covered. H 4, S 3

lemoncel, Mont Blanc. Slender ascending branches; bears a wealth of pure white flowers of exceeding fragrance. H 4-5, S 3, June.

sutzmanni. Flowers white, and quite fragrant. Slightly taller in growth than other varieties. 3 to 4 ft.

Albatre. An extremely floriferous shrub in the way of the beautiful variety "Mer de Glace", slender branches furnished with middle-sized serrate leaves. Full, semi-double flowers produced in dense panicles. Pure white

Virginal. A vigorous tall growing shrub. Flowers in dense clusters, large and double pure white. A grand sight



New Hybrid Philadelphus Mer de Glace.
New Hybrid Philadelphus Mer de Glace (Sea of Ice)

Undoubtedly one of the most beautiful shrubs introduced in recent years. Everyone is familiar with the so-called Syringa or Mock Orange but Lemoine, the great French Hybridizer, has improved this old favorite wonderfully. The flowers are globular, semi-double, of a glistening pure white and deliciously sweet scented. It would be impossible for a shrub to bear more flowers and the smallest plants are covered. People who have seen it flower on our trial ground have been delighted with this shrub. **\$1.25 each; \$12.00 per 12.**

Each Per 12

*PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius aureus. Golden Nine-bark. Tall shrub with spreading branches and lustrous leaves, which are yellow when they first appear in the spring. The whitish flowers appear in numerous clusters along the branches in early summer and are followed by bright red pods which form a strong contrast to the foliage. Plant near large trees where it is difficult to grow other shrubs. H 8-10, S 6, 3 to 4 ft.	\$0.50	\$5.00
*PIERIS mariana (Andromeda mariana). Stagger Bush. The nodding white or pink flowers are produced in clusters on the naked shoots of the previous season. The oval, dark green leaves are 2 or 3 inches long. Prefers a moist, porous soil. H 2-4, S 3.	.75	7.50
PRUNUS pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. See page 46.		
PYRUS. See Aronia; Cydonia.		
RHAMNUS cathartica. Buckthorn. Valuable hedge plant because of its extreme hardiness and vigorous growth. Has spiny branches and dark green, lustrous leaves, which fade in autumn to shades of yellow. Produces large crop of black berries. H 8-10, S 8.	.50	4.50

SHRUBS—Continued				Each	Per 12
*RHODORA canadensis. One of those interesting shrubs which produce its flowers before the leaves come out. The blooms are various shades of rose and purple, borne in many clusters. Prefers moist, loamy soil. H 1-2, S 2.....					
\$1.50 \$12.00					
*RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. White Kerria. In late spring produces a multitude of pure white flowers an inch or more across. The ovate leaves have long, slender points and are bright green and lustrous. Some time after the flowers fall there is a large crop of black berries which cling to the branches throughout the winter. This makes a very showy shrub, excellent for planting in the border with other types, and decidedly useful as a specimen plant. It is a native of Japan. H 4-5, S 5...					
.50 5.00					
RHUS canadensis (R. aromatica). Sweet-scented Sumac. A dwarf shrub with yellow flowers carried in short spikes along the branches. The bright red fruits which appear later are clothed with short silky hairs. Beautiful autumn foliage. There are few shrubs better adapted to rock-gardens. H 3-4, S 4.....					
.60 6.00					
copallina. Shining-leaved Sumac. Pretty, glossy foliage, very brilliant in the fall, and winged-leaved stems which give it an appearance distinct from other sorts. H 4-6, S 5.....					
.50 5.00					
cotinus. Purple Fringe. The leaves are bright pea-green and satiny smooth. Forms a marked contrast with other foliage, even when it is not in bloom, and when the feathery flowers appear it has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. Makes a strong growth. H 8-10, S 8.....					
.75 7.50					
typhina. Staghorn Sumac. One of the most brilliant plants in autumn, when the green foliage turns to red, and the showy red fruit is borne high above surrounding shrubs. H 10-12, S 6.....					
.50 5.00					
*RIBES aureum. Missouri Currant. Splendid, fragrant yellow flowers, followed by black fruits, with a bluish bloom. Smooth, shining leaves. H 4-5, S 5. For Pennsylvania sales only.....					
.50 5.00					
ROBINIA hispida. Rose-flowered Acacia. Late in the spring or early in the summer the bristly branches are covered with showy rose-colored flowers, which hang in pendulous racemes. H 4-5, S 5.....					
.50 5.00					
*RUBUS odoratus. Thimbleberry. Rose-purple flowers are followed by light red berries. The shrub makes an upright growth, and has stems clothed with shreddy bark. H 4-6, S 5, July.....					
.40 4.00					
SAMBUCUS canadensis. Common Elderberry. White flowers are borne in large, flat-topped clusters, which open in early summer. In August and September there are many black fruits, which are commonly used for pies and preserves. H 6-8, S 5, June.....					
.40 4.00					
nigra aurea. Golden-leaved Elderberry. Bright yellow foliage, commonly used in massed planting to avoid monotony in the green effects. H 5-6, S 5.....					
.50 5.00					
*racemosa. Red-berried Elder. Distinguished by its warty leaves and large cymes of white flowers. Showy red berries ripen in early mid-summer. A splendid sort to plant with S. nigra aurea, as the former variety often has ripe fruits when the latter is blooming. H 6-8, S 5-6, May.....					
.50 5.00					
SPIRÆA arguta. Hybrid Snow Garland. Hybrid between S. Van Houttei and S. Thunbergi. Bears a profusion of pure white flowers in early spring. The narrow bright green leaves fade to tones of yellow and orange in the fall. H. 5-6, S 5.....					
.50 5.00					
bumalda, Anthony Waterer. A dwarf shrub with dense corymbs, or heads, of pinkish red flowers. These appear first about July, and if removed the plant will continue to produce blooms until frost. Valuable because the blooming period comes when much of the shrub border is past the flowering stage. H 2-3, S 3.....					
.50 5.00					
				Each	Per 12
				SPIRÆA—	
				callosa froebeli. The bluish green leaves are purple when young. Deep rosy blooms are borne in abundance in the middle of summer, and the plant continues to bloom over a long period. H 3-4, S 4.....	
				\$0.50	\$5.00
				callosa alba. Similar to the preceding variety, but with white flowers. 1½ to 2 ft.....	
				.50	5.00
				douglasii. Deep pink spikes of flowers in July and August, which form a delightful contrast against the white, downy leaves. H 5-6, S 5.....	
				.50	5.00
				opulifolia aurea (Ninebark). See Physocarpus .	
				reevesiana fl. pl. The limbs of this shrub are slightly drooping, and in May are literally covered with clusters of double white flowers. The fine leaves remain dark green late into the winter. H 5-6, S 5.....	
				.50	5.00
				thunbergi. Snow Garland. First of the Spiræas to bloom in the spring. Has slender, drooping branches, and fine, bright green leaves, which give the plant an exceedingly graceful appearance. The blooms are pure white.....	
				.50	5.00
van houttei				Van Houttei's Bridal Wreath. A most graceful shrub with numerous arching branches, which are almost concealed by compact umbels of pure white flowers in late spring. The leaves are dark green, with incised edges, and are pale, bluish green on the under side. They cling to the plant until late autumn. This is easily the most beautiful of all the Spiræas, as it possesses beautiful foliage at all times, and the wealth of beauty in May and June is unsurpassed by any shrub in existence. As a flowering hedge it is delightful, and it is equally adapted to specimen planting. H 6-8, S 6.....	
				.50	5.00
STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Lace Shrub. This shrub is most useful as a background for perennial borders or for edging. The leaves are finely cut and the creamy white flowers are produced in abundance. Foliage very attractively colored in fall. H 3-5, S 4.....					
				.50	5.00
STYRAX japonica. Japanese Styrax. A most graceful shrub, with spreading branches and numerous drooping racemes of white flowers. This is decidedly a favorite for specimen planting, as in addition to the fragrant, showy blooms the spreading branches are covered with pleasing bright green foliage. It makes a tall growth and occasionally will exceed 12 feet in height. This should certainly be included in every mass planting of shrubs. H 12-15, S 10, 3 to 4 ft.					
				1.00	10.00

Spirea Van Houttei



Spiraea Van Houttei.

SHRUBS—Continued
Each Per 12

***SYMPHORICARPOS orbiculatus** (S. vulgaris). Indian Currant. Although this produces greenish red flowers in summer, the chief beauty is found in the wealth of red or purplish berries which follow the blooms and cling to the branches in winter. H 3-4, S...\$30 per 100...\$0.40 \$4.00

vulgaris variegata. The golden foliage adds color to any shrub border with full exposure to the sun.50 5.00

***racemosus** Snowberry. Racemes of white or pinkish flowers appear in summer and are followed by white berries which are produced in great numbers, the limbs often bending under the weight of the immense crop. This is well adapted to shade planting, as it will succeed where no other shrub will keep alive. H 4-5, S 5. \$33.00 per 100... .40 4.00

SYRINGA vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac, which, with its companion, the white variety, is one of the most familiar flowering shrubs in American gardens. Dense panicles of handsome purple flowers in May; very fragrant50 5.00

vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. Has the bright green heart-shaped leaves and remarkably fragrant blooms of the preceding variety, the only difference being in the colors of the flowers; which are pure white..... .50 5.00

persica. Persian Lilac. More graceful and more delicate than the preceding variety. The flowers are pale lilac, in panicles 3 to 4 inches broad, and open in late spring. 3 to 4 ft..... 1.00 10.00

persica alba. White Persian Lilac. Small white flowers; similar in other respects to the type. 3 to 4 ft. 1.00 10.00

japonica. Bears its blooms a month later than the other Lilacs, and for this reason is desirable. The creamy white flowers are produced in large panicles, but are without fragrance. This species becomes quite large, and in some instances attains the height of a tree 1.00 10.00

villosa. Stout, warty branches, carried almost upright, and dull green leaves give this variety quite a distinctive appearance. The pinkish flowers are borne in broad panicles, 3 to 6 inches long, in late spring. One of the best of the Lilac species.75 7.50

TAMARIX africana. Slender, light green foliage and small pink flowers. The branches droop very gracefully. H 8-10, S 6..... .50 5.00

Juniperina (T. plumosa). Japanese Tamarix. A tall-growing variety with lovely plumed foliage and pinkish flowers. H 10-12, S 6..... .60 6.00

pentandra (T. hispida aestivalis). A shrub of most vigorous habit, the branches often growing 5 to 7 feet in one season. In July they are covered with light carmine flowers. The foliage has a bluish tinge. H 8-10, S 6..... .50 5.00

***VIBURNUM acerifolium**. Maple-leaved Viburnum. Creamy or yellowish white flowers are produced in flat-topped clusters late in the spring; later they are followed by black berries. The foliage is quite maple-like, bright green in summer, and fading to handsome tones of purple in the fall50 5.00

cassinoidea (Witherod). Creamy white flowers, producing black fruit. Useful for planting along ravines or shrub borders..... .60 6.00

***dentatum**. Arrowwood. The heart-shaped, green leaves, coarsely cut about the edges, turn to rich purple and red tones in autumn. The creamy white corymbs of bloom are produced in profusion in early summer, and are followed by blue-black berries. H 6-8, S 6. 3 to 4 ft.50 5.00

lantana. Wayfaring Tree. A good specimen plant, as the white flowers in flat-topped clusters are followed by bright red berries which in their turn change to black. H 8-10, S 6..... .60 6.00

lentago. Sheepberry. Bright green leaves and fragrant yellowish white flowers. The black, oval fruits are produced in abundance. H 8-10, S 6.50 5.00



Symphoricarpos Racemosus—Snowberry.

VIBURNUM—

Each Per 12

opulus. European Cranberry Bush. White flowers are borne in flat cymes in late spring or early summer. Later scarlet berries appear and cling to the branches all winter. 3 to 4 ft..\$0.60 \$6.00

opulus sterile. Snowball. Handsome, showy flowers are produced in large, globular clusters, which appear like single blooms. One of the most ornamental of the old-time garden favorites. It may be safely planted as far north as Massachusetts, but in colder situations should be protected from strong winds. H 8-10, S 10..... .60 6.00

tomentosum

Single-flowered Japanese Snowball. A handsome shrub

with exceedingly showy flowers and unusually beautiful foliage. The flower clusters are globe-shaped and usually 3 to 4 inches across; they are composed of a multitude of pure white, sterile blooms. The leaves are rather felt-like, particularly on the under side. After the flowers come decorative red fruits which change to black as the season advances. This shrub is entirely hardy as far north as Massachusetts, and is very highly recommended for specimen planting or as part of mass plantings. H 8, S 675 7.50

tomentosum plenum (V. tomentosum plicatum). Japanese Snowball. The double flowers are quite large and the clusters of blooms are often over 3 inches across. The form of this shrub is most picturesque as the branches are borne at right angles to the trunk and the dark green foliage is crimped in an unusual way. H 8-10, S 10 1.00 10.00

WEIGELA. See Diervilla.

XANTHORRHIZA apiifolia. Yellow-root. Brownish purple flowers are borne in drooping racemes early in the spring on bright yellow branches. As it makes a growth of only 1 to 2 feet, it is frequently used as a ground cover, to which its brilliant limbs and low growth seem particularly adapted. 1½ to 2 ft.40 4.00

Evergreen Shrubs

Evergreen shrubs should be planted early in the spring, except from Maryland southward, where they may be planted in September. When planted late in the fall they do not have a chance to establish themselves before freezing weather arrives.

Each Per 12

ANDROMEDA floribunda. Mountain Fetter Bush. A dense, evergreen shrub which attains a height of 2 to 4 feet. The leaves are dark green above and black dotted beneath. Bears showy white flowers, well above the foliage, very early in the spring. Plant in partial shade, if possible. 1 to 2 ft.			\$3.50	
AZALEA amœna. A low, bushy shrub with small green leaves, which change in winter to a rich bronze. Great quantities of claret-purple flowers cover the plant in spring for a period of two to three weeks. Pot-plants.			1.25	13.00
hinodigiri. Similar to <i>A. amœna</i> save that the flowers are bright crimson. Pot-plants.			1.25	13.00
BERBERIS neuberti. Holly-shaped, dark grayish green leaves; spineless branches. Quite evergreen in the South, but only partially so in the North. 1½ to 2 ft. ....			.75	7.50
BUXUS sempervirens suffruticosa. Dwarf; Boxwood. Quite extensively used for low hedges, as it is a dwarf, compact shrub with evergreen foliage. The leaves are a pleasing, bright, lustrous green. 5 to 7 in.				3.00
DAPHNE cneorum. Garland Flower. The leaves are dark green and glossy above, glaucous beneath. A dwarf shrub of trailing habit. Bears small, pink, fragrant blooms in numerous panicles.			1.50	
ILEX opaca. American Holly. Hardier than English Holly and of easy culture. This is the sort commonly used in Christmas wreaths. ....			.75	7.50
crenata. Japanese Holly. Occasionally used as a substitute for boxwood in cold situations, as it can stand temperatures below zero. Has dark, rich green leaves, and in late fall is covered with quantities of shiny black berries. It is a slow grower, but eventually attains a height of several feet.			1.50	
glabra. Inkberry. Small plants. ....			.50	5.00

Kalmia latifolia. Mountain Laurel, sometimes known as Calico Bush. This is one of the most attractive broad-leaved evergreens because of its splendid glossy green foliage and its masses of showy pink or rose-colored flowers, which appear in profusion early in the summer. Although this shrub has been admired and widely planted in Europe for a number of years, it is only recently that American people have appreciated it to a marked degree. The plants prefer a light, loose soil, free from lime, and will grow in either shade or sun, but flower more freely in the sunlight. Mulch the soil well with oak leaves in the fall and dig them under in the spring. 1 to 1½ ft.			1.50	15.00
1½ to 2 ft.			2.50	25.00
2 to 3 ft. specimens.			3.00	30.00
3 to 4 ft.				5.00
Prices on larger sizes or carload lots on application.				

*LEUCOTHE catesbaei. Drooping Andromeda. Like the <i>Kalmias</i> , or Mountain Laurels, these plants prefer moist soil which contains leaf mold and which is free from lime. Plant preferably in shade, and keep the ground moist. The leaves are dark, shiny green, and change in winter to various shades of bronze and red. The creamy white flowers are fragrant and showy. 15 to 18 in.			1.50	15.00
1½ to 2 ft.			2.00	20.00

MAHONIA aquifolium. Oregon Grape. A handsome, ornamental shrub with dark lustrous green, spiny leaves, which in winter assume a bronze hue. Dense clusters of bright yellow flowers, which appear in spring, are followed by bluish black berries. Fairly hardy but may require some protection in cold sections. Because of quarantine restrictions we are not permitted to ship plants out of Pennsylvania.75	7.50
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Kalmia latifolia—Mountain Laurel.

Each Per 12

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. A trailing plant which forms a broad mat 6 to 8 inches high. Foliage glossy green; small spikes of flowers are produced during May and June. Excellent for a cover plant in sunny or shady situations. Valuable for places that the lawnmower cannot conveniently reach. \$15 per 100.				2.50
PYRACANTHA oococinea lalandi. Evergreen shrub varying in height from 10 to 15 feet. The flowers, which are borne in May and June, are pure white, rather small, and borne in flat corymbs or heads. Bright orange-red fruit follows the flowers and may remain on the branches the greater part of the winter. ....			.75	7.50

Rhododendron maximum. Grows naturally from Canada to Georgia. The pinkish white flowers are produced in magnificently large clusters early in the summer. The oblong, dark green leaves vary from 6 to 10 inches in length. Besides being perfectly hardy, they will thrive in either sun or shade; therefore <i>Rhododendrons</i> are possibly our most valuable evergreen shrubs for mass plantings in parks, country estates, and even on the small home grounds. In July, when the large heads of white flowers appear, <i>R. maximum</i> is most effective, although the handsome evergreen foliage looks well at all times of the year. Where large quantities are desired, we recommend that collected plants be used as they can be supplied at lower rates than nursery-grown stock. Where carload lots are required, this is easily the most satisfactory way to obtain them, and we should be glad to furnish quotations on collected plants which we can supply in quantity. If smaller lots are desired, we recommend the nursery grown stock, which has received cultivation and will probably endure the pains of transplanting better than the wild sorts.				
Specimen grade 2 to 3 ft.			3.50	35.00
Specimens 3 to 4 ft.			5.00	50.00
catawbiense. The leaves are oval or oblong, bright green above and glaucous beneath. Large rose-purple flowers are borne in great numbers late in the spring. Small plants.			1.50	
Specimen grade 2½ to 3 ft.			5.00	50.00
Specimens 3 to 4 ft.			6.00	60.00
Prices on carload lots on application.				

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum. A tall evergreen shrub with long, broadly lanceolate leaves, the upper surface being dark green and much channeled, the under side covered with a whitish tomentum. Large heads of yellowish flowers, giving place to red berries in September. This is a new shrub of great rarity and distinction. Tested in our nursery, it has proven perfectly hardy.			1.50	15.00
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Ornamental Deciduous Trees

It is possible to transplant trees of any size, from those which are 1 foot tall up to those 1 to 2 feet in diameter. The trees in our list, however, embrace no range like this; we supply them only in sizes which are most suitable for transplanting. If quick results are desired, a medium-sized tree should be planted in an especially prepared hole about 3 feet deep and 5 feet in diameter. If this hole is then filled with good surface soil and mixed with a quarter of its bulk of rotted manure, a medium-sized tree will make an exceedingly fast growth. The cost of such a planting is never greater than the cost of large trees, which almost invariably fail.

ACER dasycarpum. Silver Maple. Wide, spreading branches, with deeply lobed leaves, which are bright green above and silvery white on the under side. The fruits ripen before the leaves appear. Great tree for landscape planting. 8 to 10 ft. \$1.75 \$17.50

platanoides. Norway Maple. Large, handsome trees with spreading branches and a compact, round head. Splendid for edging avenues, as the trees make a uniform growth. The leaves are bright green and in the fall fade to shades of yellow and gold. One of the most popular shade trees. 10 to 12 ft. 2.75 30.00

platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler Purple Maple. 10 to 12 ft. 4.00

rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple. 10 to 12 ft. 3.50

saccharum. Sugar or Hard Maple. 8 to 10 ft. 2.75 25.00

saccharinum wieri. Wier Cut-Leaved Maple. A spreading form of the Silver Maple with deeply cleft and divided leaves. The pendulous branches often sweep the ground and give the tree a most graceful appearance. One of the most popular ornamental trees. 8 to 10 ft. 2.25

ÆSCULUS hippocastanum. European or Common Horse-chestnut. The white blooms, tinged with red, are borne in showy clusters 8 to 12 inches long. A prickly green "overcoat" encloses the large, brown attractive nuts so much sought for by children. Forms a large tree, quite commonly used for a shade tree or for edging avenues. 6 to 8 ft. 2.50

AILANTHUS glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. 8 to 10 ft. 2.00 19.00

AMYGDALUS persica. Double-flowering Peach. Double-flowering forms of the common Peach. Excellent for garden decoration, and exceedingly useful for cut-flowers.
Pink 1.00 10.00
Red 1.00 10.00
White 1.00 10.00

BETULA. Birch. All of the Birches are extremely graceful and many of them have pendulous branches. Those with white bark are particularly attractive in the winter when grouped before evergreens. Birches should be planted in the spring if the best results are desired. The trees grow rapidly in moist, loamy soils.

alba. European White Birch. 6 to 8 feet. 1.50 16.00

alba laciniata pendula. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. The gracefully pendulous branches, the deeply cut foliage, and the light-colored bark, which is nearly white when the tree is several years old, distinguish this variety. Much planted for lawn specimens. 6 to 8 ft. 3.50

papyrifera. Paper or Canoe Birch. 6 to 8 ft. 2.00

populifolia. American White Birch. 8 to 10 ft. 1.75 17.50

BUTTONWOOD. See Sycamore.

CATALPA bungei. Umbrella Tree. The straight, upright trunk and the round head of large, green leaves, makes this form exceedingly useful in formal landscape plantings. 1 year head 2.50
2 year head 3.00

Particularly large specimens may be obtained for \$5, \$7.50, and \$10 each, according to size.

Specimens of this tree, grafted at the ground, form splendid green mounds frequently used for formal effects.

Because of the different styles of root systems, some kinds of trees may be safely planted in larger sizes than others. Magnolias, Beeches, Tulip Trees, and Birches, because of their long tap-roots, are difficult to transplant. Medium-sized, or small trees of these special varieties should always be preferred.

While most shade trees can be planted either in spring or fall, certain varieties seem to prefer their particular season. We shall be glad to advise our customers concerning this point and other cultural preferences. By long experience we know about what treatment trees require to keep them healthy. Do not hesitate to write to us at any time.

CATALPA—
speciosa. Western Catalpa. White flowers, 2 inches across, with yellow and purple spots. 8 to 10 ft. \$1.50 \$15.00

CERASUS. Double Flowering Cherry.
Pink 2.75
White 2.75

CERCIS canadensis. See Shrub Department.

CLADRASTIS lutea (C. tinctoria). Yellow-wood. 3.50

***CORNUS florida.** White-flowering Dogwood. Tree is small and hushy, with upright; spreading branches. The large white flowers in spring are often suffused with pink and are followed by bright scarlet fruits. 3 to 4 ft.75 7.50

florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Splendid flowering tree with bright pink blooms. Exceptionally valuable when planted with white-flowered type \$3.50

FAGUS americana. American Beech. 3 to 4 ft. 2.50 22.00

sylvatica. European Beech. 3 to 4 ft. 2.50 23.00

sylvatica riversi. Rivers Purple Beech. 3 to 4 ft. 4.00

FRAXINUS quadrangulata. Blue Ash. 10 to 12 ft. 3.00

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. 8 to 10 ft. 2.50

GLEDITSIA triacanthos. American Honey Locust. 6 to 8 ft. 1.25

GYMNOCLADUS canadensis. Kentucky Coffee Tree. 4 to 5 ft. 2.00

KELREUTERIA paniculata. Varnish Tree. 4 to 5 ft. 1.75

LARIX europæa. European Larch 1.50

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. Tulip Tree. The conspicuous yellow flowers resemble greenish yellow tulips. Their unusual shape gives you the impression of having the top cut off. A handsome tree for lawn and landscape. Should be transplanted in the spring. 6 to 8 ft. 2.00

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum. 6 to 8 ft. 2.50

MAGNOLIA acuminata. Cucumber Tree. 4 to 5 ft. 2.00

glauca. Sweet Bay. Small tree or large shrub which is evergreen in the South. Fragrant, creamy white flowers, 2 and 3 inches across, remain on the tree for several weeks in spring or early summer. Later the tree bears dark red fruits with scarlet seeds. 2.50

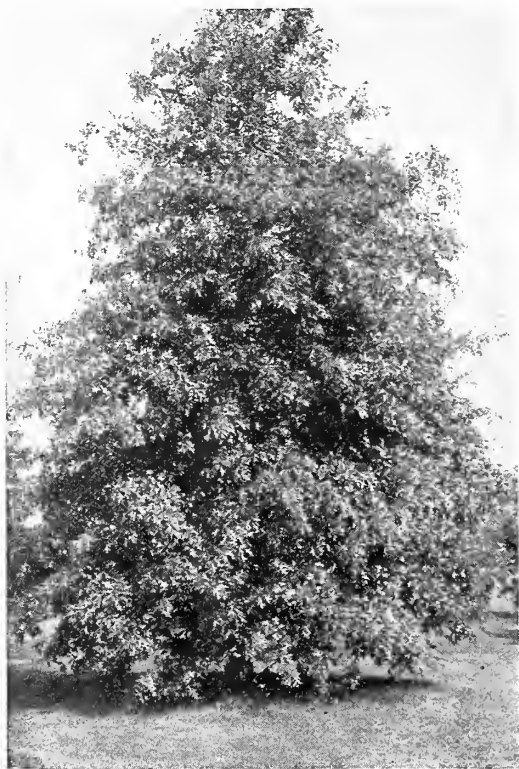
stellata (M. halleana). Starry Magnolia. The earliest conspicuous flowering shrub or tree. The showy white flowers, which open before the leaves unfold, cover the plant making it appear almost like a snowbank. Low, slow-growing, hush variety which commences to bloom when but 2 feet high 2.50

MORUS alba tatarica. Russian Mulberry. 4 to 5 ft. 1.00 8.00

alba pendula. Teas Weeping Mulberry. A weeping form of Mulberry grafted on a straight trunk; the long, slender branches droop to the ground. 3.00

OXYDENDRUM arboreum (Andromeda arhorea). Bears a great number of panicles of pure white, slightly fragrant flowers, which closely resemble lilies-of-the-valley. Leaves bright green turning to brilliant tones of scarlet in autumn. Slender spreading branches. 1.00 10.00

Each Per 12



Quercus Palustris—Pin Oak.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

	Each	Per 12
PLATANUS orientalis. Oriental Plane. One of the best street trees known, because it is able to endure smoke and poor soil. The bark is white and peels off at intervals, which gives the tree a very picturesque aspect in winter. 8 to 10 ft.	\$2.00	\$18.00
POPULUS bolleana. Bolles Poplar. 6 to 8 ft....	1.50	15.00
nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. Makes a rapid growth, like all Poplars, and is particularly suited to planting in poor soil where most trees would fail. In addition, its tall, narrow form makes it an excellent accent tree. 8 to 10 ft.	1.25	12.00
PRUNUS pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. Unlike most foliage of an unusual shade, this retains its purple color all through the season. In spring the limbs are covered with a profusion of pink blooms, which harmonize splendidly with the color tone of the unfolding leaves.	1.50	15.00
PYRUS coronaria. Common Wild Crab-Apple.	1.50	15.00
floribunda. Flowers are of a deep rose color in bud but turn white before the petals fall, and are borne in the greatest profusion. A broad shrub and unquestionably one of the most handsome and satisfactory of all the flowering trees. 3 to 4 ft.	2.00	20.00
halleana, parkmanii. Parkman Crab. 3 to 4 ft..	1.75	17.50
loensis, bechtell. Bechtel New Double-flowered Crab. In early spring this variety is almost covered with large, double, delicate pink flowers which look like small clustered roses. Symmetrical in growth; last Crab-apple in the collection to bloom. 3 to 4 ft.	1.75	17.50
spectabilis. Chinese Flowering Crab.	2.50	

QUERCUS. Oak. Although Oaks have long been considered handsome, symmetrical trees, and have even been featured in stories and songs because of their robust growth, many people have fought shy of them because of their seemingly slow development. In reality, the Oaks grow as rapidly as other deciduous trees, and the Pin Oak in particular makes a very rapid growth.

alba. White Oak. 6 to 8 ft.	\$3.50	
coccinea. Scarlet Oak. 6 to 8 ft.	2.50	25.00
macrocarpa. Burr or Mossy Cup Oak. 8 to 10 ft.	4.00	
palustris. Pin Oak. Grows as fast as any of the Oaks and forms a handsome tree with drooping branches. The crown is broad and shapely. Produces quantities of light brown acorns. 6 to 8 ft.	1.75	15.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.50	25.00

SALIX babylonica. Weeping Willow, 6 to 8 ft....	1.50	12.00
caprea. Pussy Willow. A small tree with upright branches. The leaves are relatively large and broad, green on the upper side and whitish below. Numerous catkins appear in early spring before the leaves start, and can be forced indoors with great readiness in the dead of winter.	1.50	15.00
pentandra. Laurel-leaved Willow. Forms a small tree or large shrub, with large, dark green leaves, having a fragrance like the leaves of the bay tree when bruised. The bark is light chestnut-brown. 6 to 8 ft.	1.00	10.00
vitellina aurea pendula. Golden-barked Willow. Golden yellow branches, intensely colored in the spring before the leaves appear. Should be planted in groups before evergreens to obtain the most contrasting effect.	1.50	15.00
vitellina britzensis. Flame-colored Willow. The bark of the branches is red, or bronze, in early spring. 6 to 8 ft.	1.00	10.00

SORBUS aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. A small tree with symmetrical, round-topped crown. In late spring or early summer great corymbs of white flowers make the tree extremely attractive. In fall there are large clusters of bright red berries which may remain the greater part of the winter. 6 to 8 ft. 1.75 | |

THORNS. See Crataegus, under Hardy Shrubs.

TILIA americana. American Linden, 10 to 12 ft..	4.00	
Silver Linden. 10 to 12 ft.	4.00	
vulgaris (T. europea). European Linden. 8 to 10 ft.	2.50	

ULMUS americana. American Elm. A large, stately tree with long, graceful branches. The limbs often turn abruptly down from the trunk and form a very graceful vase-like effect. Lives to a great age and is one of the most desirable trees for a lawn and street planting. 8 to 10 ft. 2.00 | 18.00 |

campestris. English Elm. 8 to 10 ft.	2.50	
glabra pendula (U. scabra pendula). Camper-down Weeping Elm. 2-yr. heads.	3.50	

YELLOW-WOOD. See Cladrastis.

Nut Trees

	Each	Per 12
CHESTNUT, American (Castanea dentata)	\$1.50	\$15.00
Japanese (C. japonica). Bears very large fruits; the individual nuts are often more than an inch wide.	2.00	20.00
Spanish (C. sativa).	1.50	
FILBERT, English (Corylus avellana).	1.00	10.00
HAZELNUT (C. americana). 3 to 4 ft.	1.00	10.00
WALNUT, English (Juglans regia). 3 to 4 ft....	1.50	15.00

NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Evergreens

If Evergreens are to grow properly when you transplant them into the home-grounds, they should have been moved several times in the nursery. Then in place of the few coarse roots they would naturally have, there will be a small, compact cluster of fine rootlets, which are easily dug without injury, and which enable the tree to adapt itself readily when it has been moved. The best time for transplanting Evergreens is in the spring, before the new growth starts. They may be moved all summer and fall, too, but much more care and attention are required than if they are moved early in the year.

The prices quoted in the list below are for small quantities; if large lots of a hundred or over are required, we can make attractive discounts on our prices because of the saving in handling. Each Per 12

- ABIES concolor.** White Fir. About the most dependable Fir in cultivation. Cones 3 to 5 inches long; light bluish green leaves. 2½ ft. 5.00
homolepis (A. brachyphylla). Nikko Fir. Light green foliage; a Japanese variety. 3 to 4 ft. 6.00
- JUNIPERUS aurea.** Golden Juniper. A low form with yellow foliage, seemingly solid. Probably the best yellow Evergreen. 1½ ft. 2.00 20.00
communis depressa. Prostrate Juniper. The native Juniper of New England. Good for low screen or hedge planting, and for corner nooks. 15 to 18 in. spread 2.00
communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. A slender, compact form, much used in formal landscape plantings. Bluish green foliage. Makes a regular growth. 3 to 3½ ft. 4.00
virginiana. Red Cedar. Usually distinguished by its great number of branches densely covered with bronze-green foliage. Forms a tall tree of great heauty and hardiness. 2½ to 3 ft. 3.00 30.00
virginiana glauca. Blue Virginia Cedar. A vigorous variety with silvery gray foliage, makes a splendid specimen tree. 3 to 4 ft. 6.00
- PICEA excelsa.** Norway Spruce. A tall, picturesque tree, with sweeping, pendulous branches. Has light brown cones, 5 to 7 in. long. 3 to 4 ft. 3.00
alba. White Spruce. Compact, pyramidal form, of moderate growth. The leaves are aromatic, and silvery gray in color. The tree attains a height of 25 to 50 feet. 2 to 3 ft. 2.50
- pungens** Colorado Spruce. A beautiful, hardy tree, native to the Rocky Mountains. Very decorative because of its sea-green foliage and abundant brown cones. 2 to 3 ft. 4.00
pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce. Silvery gray foliage; preferred by most people to the Colorado Spruce. 2 to 3 ft. 6.00
pungens kosteri. Koster's Blue Spruce. This is the bluest form obtainable. It makes a strong, symmetrical growth and is much used for specimen trees, although it is more effective when used in combination with other Evergreens. 2 to 3 ft. 8.00
- PINUS montana mughus.** Dwarf Mountain Pine. Makes a compact growth and is used where a dwarf specimen is particularly desired. 3.00
nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine. A robust tree, which makes a rapid growth. The long, stiff needles are borne in pairs. The general effect is dark green, like most of the Pines. 3.00
resinosa. Red or Norway Pine. A tall tree with horizontal and sometimes pendulous branches, forming a broad conical head. The needles are long, dark, and shiny; the cones are about 2 inches long. Some Evergreen experts consider this the best Pine for landscape plantings. 3.50
- PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii.** Douglas Fir; Douglas Spruce. A well-known giant forest tree of the Pacific Northwest. Foliage is dark bluish green; bears pendulous cones 3 to 4 inches long. 2½ to 3 ft. 3.00
- RETINISPORA plisifera.** Pea-fruited Cypress. Horizontal branches, sometimes pendulous, completely covered with bright green foliage. A very hardy Japanese evergreen. 3 to 4 ft. 5.00
plumosa. Plumed Cypress. A small, dense tree of conical outline, with bright green foliage. 3.50
plumosa aurea. Golden Plumed Cypress. The terminal growth and foliage is bright golden yellow. 2½ to 3 ft. 4.00



Tsuga Canadensis—Canadian Hemlock.

- RETINISPORA—** Each Per 12
plumosa sulphurea. Dwarf Sulphur-plumed Cypress. Similar in some respects to *R. plumosa aurea*, except that the foliage is not quite so yellow. 4 to 5 ft. \$5.00
squarrosa (R. Veitchii). Gray Cypress. Light bluish green foliage, spreading and prickly. Very ornamental for specimen planting. 3 ft. 5.00
- THUYA occidentalis.** American Arborvitae. Much used for hedges. Makes a fairly rapid growth and presents an attractive appearance. The leaves are bright green, with yellow surfaces on under sides. 2½ to 3 ft. 2.00
occidentalis aurea. George Peabody's Golden Arborvitae. A golden form of the American Arborvitae. Very attractive. 2½ ft. 3.00
occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitae. A round, compact form, with dense foliage. The branches form a symmetrical globe. 15 in. 2.00
occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitae. A compact, pyramidal tree; the branches are short and densely covered with bright green foliage. 3 ft. 3.00
occidentalis wareana. Siberian Arborvitae. The foliage is a beautiful dark, grayish green, tipped with warm bronze. The tree makes a pleasing, symmetrical growth. 18 in. 2.00
- *Tsuga canadensis.** Canadian Hemlock. A tall, graceful tree with spreading branches which form a pyramidal crown. The foliage is dark green and glossy, with diminutive cones. Excellent for a hedge; will stand trimming. 2½ to 3 ft. 3.00 30.00
 3 to 3½ ft. 4.00 40.00
- TAXUS cuspidata.** Japanese Yew. A dense shrub with dark, shiny green foliage, tawny yellow on the under side. Bright scarlet fruits ornament the tree each year. Strong pot plants. 2.50 25.00
cuspidata brevifolia. This excellent Yew has spreading branches and short, deep green leaves. An evergreen hedge plant without rival for hardiness and color and a favorite for city plantings, as it is almost unaffected by smoke and gas. Strong pot plants. 6.00

Competent Landscape Gardening Advice

The vast majority of our American suburban and country places are made without the aid of professional advice. Indeed, it would appear that most persons do not know that such advice is either available or desirable. The result is what might be expected; around every city one will see a hundred or more layouts, mediocre or worse, before one will meet one that is at all worth while.

Competent Landscape Gardening advice is available, and an hour's ride about any of our cities will prove its desirability. In addition to the worth while results he gets for his clients, it is usually less expensive to employ a landscape architect than to dispense with him. The landscape architect who knows his business is first of all a practical engineer; he builds no roads that have to be moved; he makes no grades that the first rain will wash away. He is also a practical horticulturist; he specifies no plants that are not likely to thrive in a given situation. He wastes none of his client's money because of lack of knowledge of the problem or of the best thing to do. Finally, and most important, he is an artist, and his finished work will not only be convenient in its arrangement, but beautiful in its appearance.

We do Landscape Gardening. In thirty years of continuous practice, we have met and successfully solved every possible landscape problem. We can not only solve your problem successfully, but we can in addition, probably save for you the very modest fee we charge for our work, because we will not make the mistakes that the amateur invariably makes. It is seldom, indeed, that our finished work requires changes or alterations.

ELLIOTT & LEONARD LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

506 MAGEE BUILDING

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

